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Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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Refugees From Nazi Terror

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S REMINISCENCES

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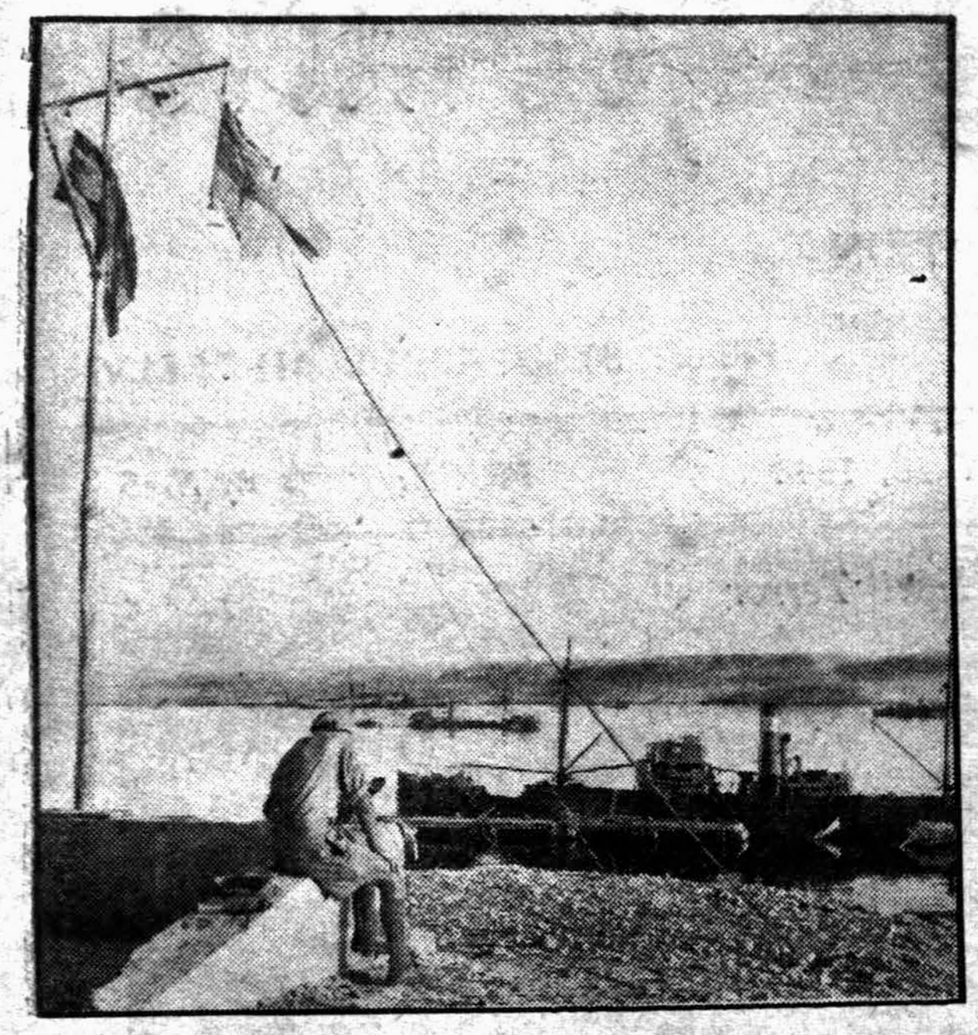
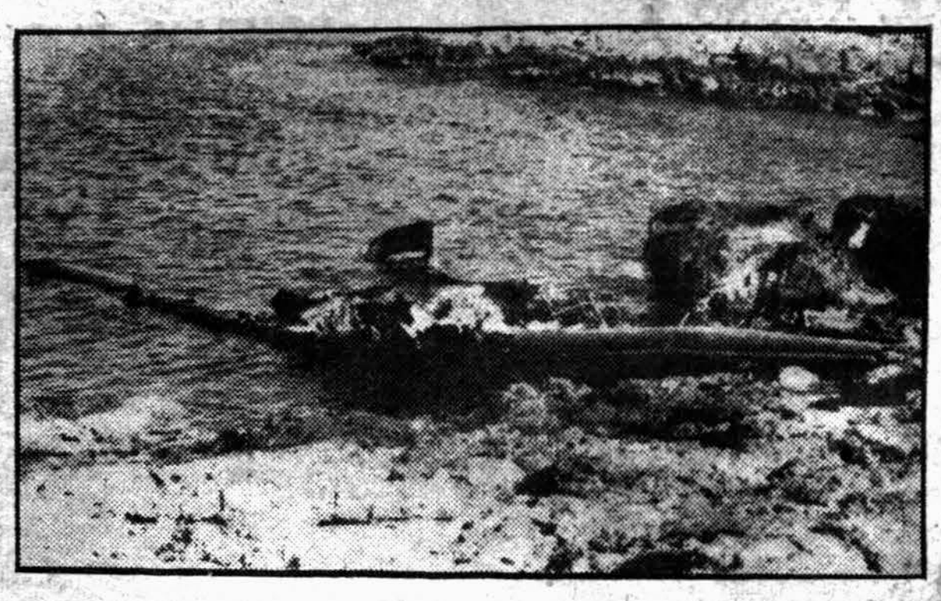
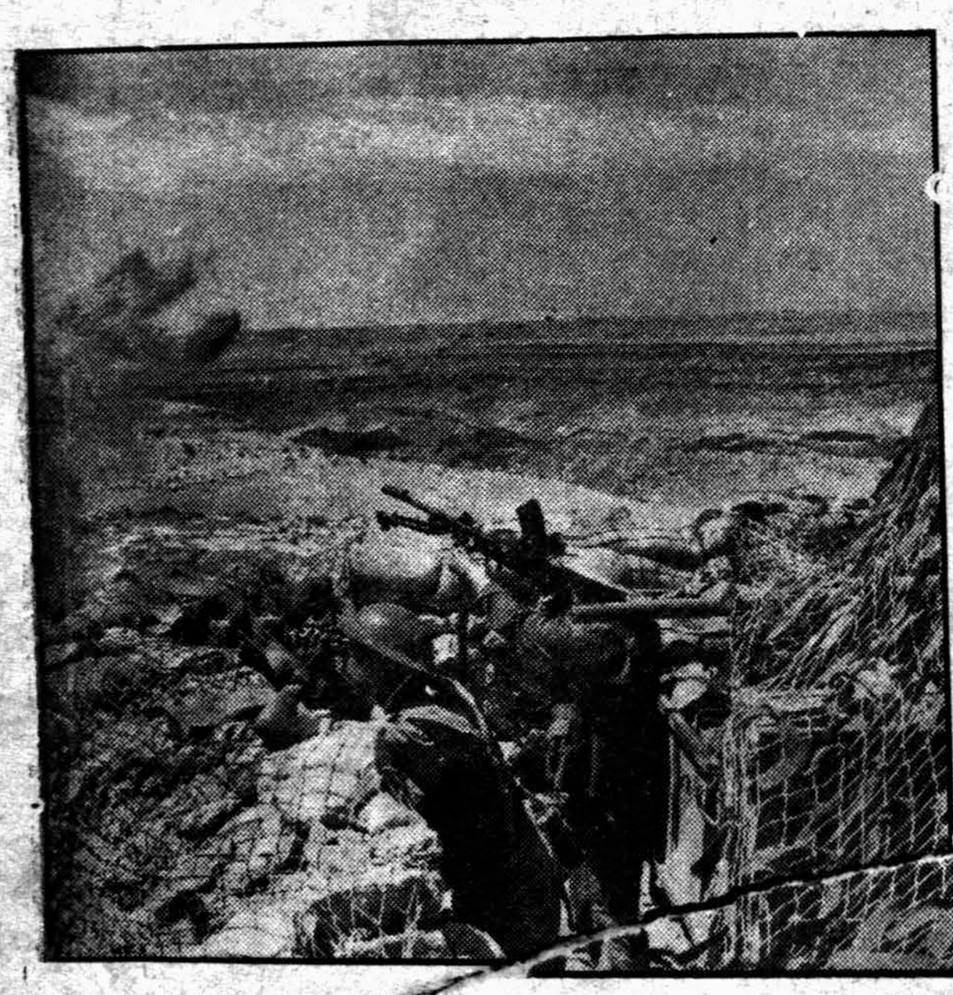
LATEST FROM THE WESTERN DESERT!



Outside Navy House in Tobruk. Sunken enemy ships can be seen in the harbour.

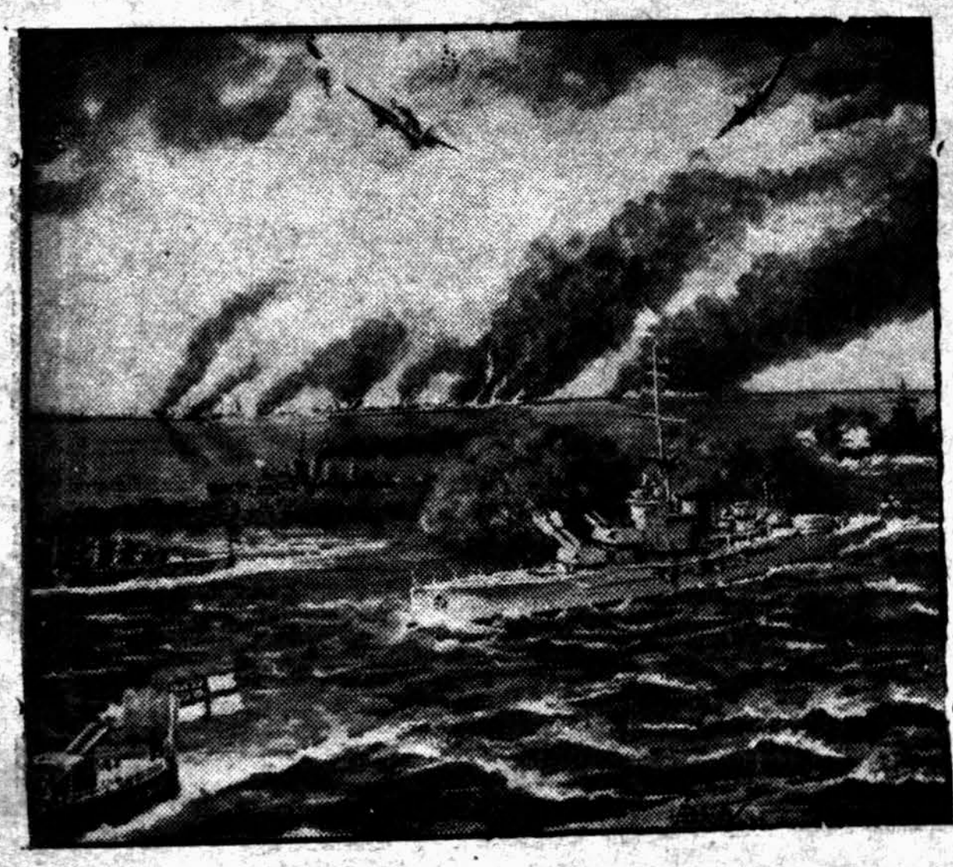


A German dive-bomber shot down inside Tobruk by the R. A. F.

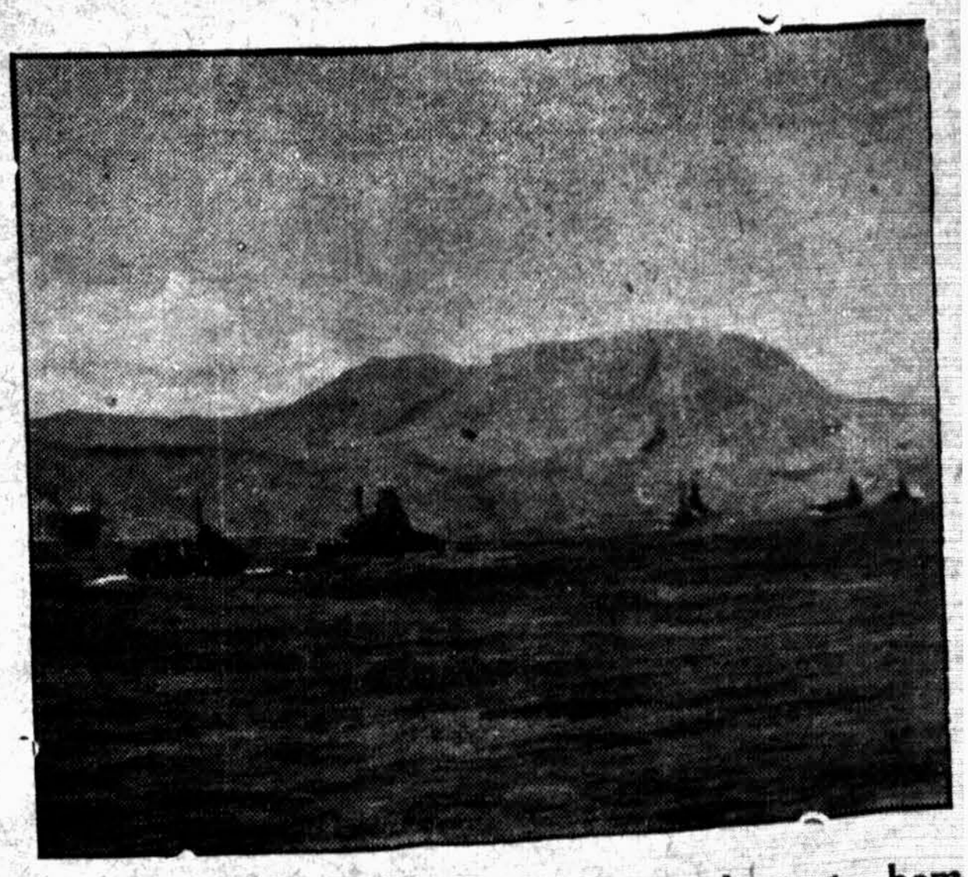


British Anti-Aircraft Bren Gun in action in one of the forward areas.

British troops with a well-camouflaged gun in action in the desert.



Imaginative drawing of the bombardment of Tripoli by British battleships.



British battleships setting off at dawn to bombard Tripoli.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JANUARY 25, 1942

SECRET of SOVIET SUCCESS

The Russian Air Force Has Proved More Than A Match For The Luftwaffe

By CARL OLSON

ALL the published material from Russian sources about the Red Air Force during the last ten years tots up to about as much as the 'house magazine' issues of a small aviation company, and is much less informative. So the air experts of all other nations have gone in for guesswork.

And the majority assumption seems to have been that the Red Air Force was mostly bluff—and a pretty poor bluff at that. Its record in Spain and Finland brought about no change in this general opinion. The leaders of the German Condor Legion in Spain stated that the Russian 'Rata' fighters seen in service there were as good as anything they met, and that the pilots were bold and skilful.

The bombers too, mostly S.B.2s. (adapted from an American Martin bomber) were as advanced in design as anything brought to Spain by the Axis. But the armchair experts waved such statements aside with the remark that Russia had merely sent its ill-spared best.

The Finnish campaign seemed to confirm everything the 'knockers' said about the general uselessness of the Russian Air Force. But long afterwards the head of the Finnish Air Staff declared that the materials and workmanship of the Red planes were surprisingly good; and that they were kept in operation under climatic conditions that would have defeated the Air Staffs of most other countries.

The Germans appear to have known the most about this mysterious subject. As, indeed, they ought, for they fathered the Russian Air Force. In 1919, to dodge the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles (and to get ready for a new war before the ink was dry on the Peace Treaty of the last) the Reichswehr chiefs started building planes in Russian factories. Hundreds of the best German technicians and designers were sent to Russia. German capital from secret Reichswehr funds, and from the coffers of Krupp, Daimler-Benz, Gotha-Werke and other aircraft firms flowed over the frontier to get a new aircraft industry going. Combat pilots of 1914-18 and senior officers of the German Air Force signed on in hundreds to act as instructors and 'air advisers' to the Air Arm that Trotsky was building up for the Red Army. At one time, Goering in Sweeden was acting as a salesman for Russian-built warplanes to German design.

German Factories In Russia

This German infiltration steadily increased up to 1937. In that year Heinkel, Dornier, Rohrbach, Daimler-Benz, Focke-Wulfe and Junkers all had factories in Russia, and in dozens of State factories German and Russian designers and technicians were working side by side. Large numbers of the aircraft produced were no doubt going to the Luftwaffe. And the entire Russian aircraft industry was all set, and many factories tooled up, to make exclusively German types.

The one they cannot kill.

Suddenly, towards the end of 1937, everything changed. The Germans were politely thrown out of Russia. Prominent designers who had worked with the Germans, like A. N. Tupolev—who designed the ANT3, a four-engined 20-ton bomber—went to gaol or 'disappeared. And the whole industry went on to American or home-produced designs for aircraft and engines.

Why Stalin struck so swiftly and drastically is still a mystery. Was it because of the part played by the Nazis in the Spanish Civil War? Was it because the Kremlin had now a clear idea of Hitler's future plans? Or was it because the Russian had learnt all they wanted to know about making airplanes and using an Air Force, and so had no further use for the Germans? We do not know.

What we do know now is that the Nazis who should have known the most about Russia guessed the worst of all. For after six weeks of the first and worst intensive blitzkrieg (on a bigger scale than the attack which smashed France in five weeks) the Russian Air Force was still intact and still functioning with punch and verve after inflicting calamitous losses on the Luftwaffe.

Dummy Airfields

Several things beat the Nazis in their attempt to destroy the Red Air Force before it could get into action with the Russian Army. Multiple airfields spread over great depth of territory was one factor. The lessons that Russia had learned as a grandstand observer of the assault on Poland. Holland, France and Britain was another.

It is credibly stated, for instance, that many Russian 'aerodromes' put down within the 'sterilised' area behind the new frontiers of 1939 were 'dummies'.

And that the Luftwaffe at great cost in machines and bombs and petrol succeeded only in destroying some thousands of papier mache airplanes and plywood hangars. It is now known that some of the best film-set makers in the Russian cinema industry spent a year making those beautiful dummy airfields.

But most of all it was the quality and quantity of the Russian aircraft, the skill of its aircrews, and the resource and ability of its Air Staff that beat the Luftwaffe and gave the world one of the biggest surprises of this war.

It is now possible to give some precise data on the present structure of the Russian Air Force. Some of the facts and figures are given, I believe, for the first time. They come from official Russian sources and they go a long way towards explaining why the German Air Force was unable to impose the 'walkover' victory for their panzer divisions planned by the Nazi General Staff.

Russia's Spitfire

To deal first with the aircraft, their origin, types and approximate quantities. Russia has six different types of fighters in its first-line strength. Five are single-seaters; one, the I. 19 (X), is a two-seater fighter so heavily armed that the second man is really a gun-loader

All are of Russian design, their ace designer N N Polikarpoff being responsible for most of them. All carry cannon as well as multiple machine guns. Those in the 'I' class have a range of at least 700 miles and the I. 19 is said to have a top speed of more than 400 miles an hour and a ceiling of nearly 40,000 feet.

This aircraft, which is better than most in the other air forces, has been in full production for about a year in some dozens of State factories

Russia has ten standard bomber types, including two dive-bombers. Two are of the multiple-engined type for long-range strategical bombing, and the rest are specifically designed for close support with the Army. Again, all the bombers are of Russian design, and with the exception of T B 3 B and the C K B 26, which owe something to Junkers and Martin respectively, are most original in plan

Two of the bombers in the 'L' class (numbers unknown) can carry a bomb load of nearly four tons and have a range of 3,000 miles

What is the first-line strength of Russia's Air Force? Marshal Voroshilov reporting to the Central Committee of the U.S.S.R in 1939 said that the total bomb load carried 'in one flight' had gone up from 2,000 tons to 6,000 tons in five years. An official of the Russian Air Mission in London has stated that this figure has at least doubled since the war began, due to the full-scale operation of

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(1) What women are associated with (a) Dante (b) Petrarch (c) Majnun?

(2) What modern novel takes 1,000 pages to give the psychological history of 24 hours?

(3) Who were the three Musketeers?

(4) Sevastopol, which is at present besieged by the Nazis, inspired a famous poem in the middle of the last century. Can you name it?

(5) Is "Soviet" a Russian word meaning (a) Communist (b) Council (c) Marxist or (d) Proletarian?

(Answers appear on the Last Page. Before looking them up, you are expected to exercise your gray matter!)

BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE BLITZ

By KAMALADEVI

BIRTH OF A NEW IMPERIALISM

Arrogant Rulers And Doped Masses Learn The Gospel Of Hate

The very first question that the pressmen asked me when my boat docked at Kobe was: "What do you think of Japan's New Order—The Eastern Co-prosperity Sphere?"

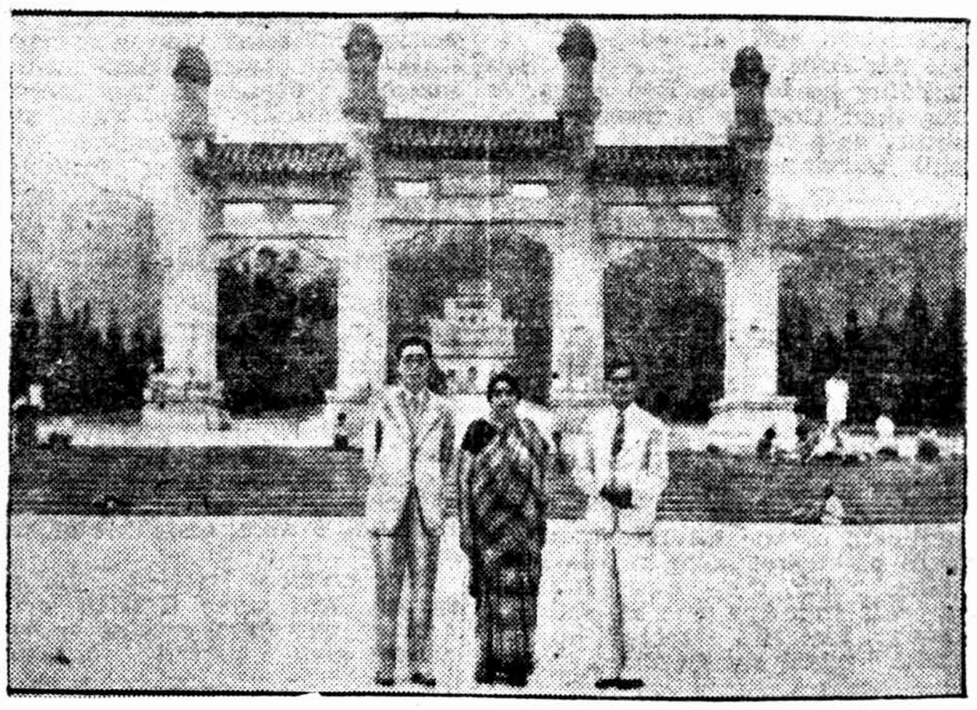
And it dawned on me that although I had been hearing that phrase for months, my knowledge of it was next to nothing. I had vaguely assumed it to be another name for the empire Japan was out to build. But confronted with this direct question, I faltered, frankly admitted my ignorance and made my escape. The realisation grew on me that the mere phrase "imperialistic structure" would not define it. I was on the threshold of something new, something different. I became intrigued as well as apprehensive.

Inferiority Complex

My first experience of the Japanese on the boat was a striking contrast to my previous experience of them in the west. Then they had shown a marked tendency to identify themselves with the westerners and display scant friendliness to us. It had seemed to me as though they would like to obliterate the fact of their being Asiatics. To-day I was seeing them in a new role. The Japanese officials were brusque and abrupt in their manners towards the Americans. I had already heard the ship's crew complain that they made the enforcement of regulations as unpleasant and irritating as possible.

Obviously quite a few extra hands were brought aboard along with the required officials whose sole job seemed to be to lounge and sprawl about, stretch out their legs to give a masterly air to their puny statures. I wondered if their physical smallness tended to give them a sense of inferiority when face to face with the six foot tall and heavily-built Americans. Every action of these little people struck me as deliberate and calculated. When a couple presented their medical certificates to the officer, he insisted on their producing their baby, asleep in the cabin below, for it was still very early, for a personal check up. So the baby had to be dragged out into the cold, while I was not even asked to present my certificate, my word was as good.

The East was evidently having its revenge at last. Every movement of theirs seemed to say, "You despised us once, well here is what you deserve." How often revenge must arise out of a sense of inferiority and make our actions exaggerated and crude. For the Japanese are an innately courteous people, perfect in their manners. They have more than proved they are in no way inferior in the modern art of living. In fact Japan is one of the most modern countries of the world. It is modern in its conveniences and efficiency, its business, health system and general education. Yet the very emphasis they put on their great achievements, their very obsession of their importance their exaggerated manners, all seemed to indicate almost an unconscious undercurrent of inferiority as though they needed to convince themselves. The delicate modesty of their phraseology was so out of tune with their arrogant ways. truly the strong alone can be dignified.



Kamaladevi at the Sun Yat Sen Memorial in Nanking, now under Japanese control.

Bewildering Contrasts

Japan presents a bewilderingly kaleidoscopic social structure, for this very modern land has a most conservative society. The old feudalistic background is still maintained and although aristocracy has lost its old power, its framework is still kept intact and its future is being directed purposefully along certain channels. For this reason a certain intensification of some of the old social traditions is noticeable. It assumes in the first place that these traditions are sacrosanct, from the divinity of the emperor to the superiority of man over woman. More and more the family is to swallow up the individual. There is a move to take away the right of franchise from each qualified voter and vest it in the head of the family. It also definitely establishes that women are socially inferior, and denies them civic and political rights.

The unreality of these social conceptions is stunning when one looks around and finds a state of affairs completely contrary to the traditions. In the first place Japan is very highly industrialised with considerable scope for individual enterprise, particularly as the industrial structure is made up mostly of numerous small scale industries worked by families or small groups rather than highly centralised industries. In this respect Japan has already set the pattern and pace for other countries which are now tending that way. In few countries women have had such opportunities and openings as in Japan. Even before the coming of war, nearly half their industrial labour was female and about 33 p.c. of women were in professions. In spite of all, the restrictions placed on women, this drastic departure from the old way of life is very real.

A Nation Asleep?

One of the first things I noticed as I watched these people, was a kind of tired expression on their faces. It was not the physical dejection one sees on the faces of the Indian peasants, it was rather the dullness that comes when something within is crushed. I was perfectly amazed at the way they kept dozing anywhere and everywhere when they were not active at some job. In trains, buses, trams, waiting rooms, restaurants parks, even at social functions. The close of a dinner found most of the diners dozing. Why did this industrious nation give one the impression of being lethergic and sleepy? Were they working only under the impact of an external pressure and lacked the initiative and creative force that comes from within? Why could they not mentally sustain themselves the moment that pressure from without was withdrawn? These and many similar questions puzzled me. I found it almost impossible to talk to small groups or limited audiences as within a short while most of them would be fast asleep. Never before had I been confronted by a national dozing habit on this scale, not even in a hot, tired country like India.

Their Minds Are A Closed Book!

It is almost impossible to find out things in Japan unless they are on the "Publishable" list. One can never get a direct answer to any question no matter how simple it may appear to us. Although I met practically all the leading women in the country never once did I succeed in getting a single one of them to tell me categorically whether they were satisfied or dissatisfied with their present position. I also realised how dangerous it is to draw conclusions by mere implication. I was surprised when even students, invited to put questions, remained stony silent. I faced crowds after crowds, met groups and individuals, talked with one and many, yet their minds continued to remain closed books to me. I had the frustrating sense of being up against a wlal I could neither penetrate nor break through. I had never before been amidst a whole people that kept so deliberately dumb, whose most obvious thoughts and reactions remained an unscrutable enigma.

(Continued on page 20)

Kamaladevi addressing a luncheon meeting in Tokyo. Blank faces greeted her.

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By Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

I REMEMBER!

Lawyers & Educationists, Patriots & Politicians Who Have Dominated Public Life In U. P. During The Last Half Century

SIR T. B. SAPRU.
What a galaxy of friends he had.

In this talk I propose to refer to some of those personalities who, during my recollection extending back to fifty years, have produced a lasting influence on the course of events in India, and particularly in the United Provinces.

Pioneers Of The Congress

When I was at the Agra College in the early nineties of the last century, the one political body of which we used to hear a great deal in such newspapers as were then in vogue, was the Congress, which had been founded in 1885. Among the leaders of the Congress of that generation, the four men whose names were most familiar to us were Surendranath Banerjee, Lal Mohan Ghose, W. C. Bonnerjee and Pandit Ajodhyanath. Surendranath Bannerjee's speeches were available in book form, and I read them with great avidity and much admiration, and I still remember that two of his speeches, one on Indian Unity and the other on Mazzini produced on my young mind a profound impression. Lal Mohan Ghose's speeches were not so easily available in book form, but somehow or other, I managed to read some of his speeches and I was tremendously impressed also by his eloquence. My political ideas were of the vaguest and most nebulous character at that time. I was, however, more anxious to learn than dogmatise.

An event happened in my student days in 1891 which aroused my interest in the Congress. And that was the visit of Pandit Ajodhyanath to Agra. A speech by him was announced and I went to hear that speech, but we were told that he was unwell and would not come. The audience, however, grew restive and demanded that he should be brought from his residence in Agra to the place of meeting. He did come. And that was the first and only time that I saw him. He had a most imposing presence. Medium-sized, fair-looking, with a very thick, bushy, flowing beard, and wearing a cap which in those days was called 'chaugoshia,' which one does not come across at all in these days, he captivated my fancy. It was clear to everyone that he was not well. But he did decide to speak—and what a wonderful speech it was that he made! He spoke in word and that was my first experience of an Urdu orator. His Urdu was very different from the Urdu of these days. It was chaste, refined, full of humour, but distinctly the Urdu of old Delhi.

"Swept Off My Feet"

I do not think I can recall any other speech in Urdu of that type or of that eloquence during the last fifty years, unless I make exception in favour of a speech which I heard in 1897 at Moradabad from Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, an equally polished and fluent speaker, perhaps easier to understand than the late Pandit Ajodhyanath. Pandit Adjodhya Nath died suddenly in 1892, and later in the year, at the Allahabad Congress, where I sat quietly among the visitors, I saw all the great men of those days. That was the meeting over which Mr W. C. Bonnerjee presided—a man with remarkable physical features, wearing English clothes, having the same kind of long flowing beard as Pandit Ajodhyanath, with a wonderful command of the English language, and with a pronunciation which was perfectly English. I also saw Surendranath Banerjee, heard his torrential eloquence and was swept off my feet. My interest was thus aroused in the current politics of the country.

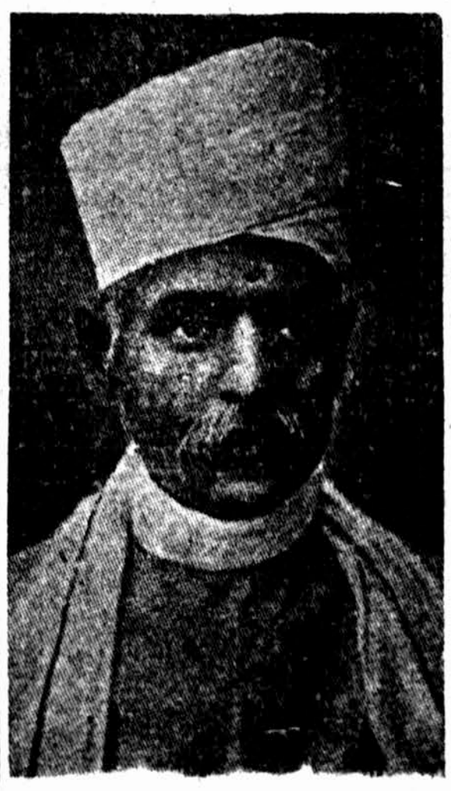
Two New Stars

Meanwhile, two new stars were rising in the firmament of the United Provinces—and they were the late Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I was quite familiar with Pandit Bishan Narayan's name. He was related to my mother. His visit to England had led to a split in the community to which I belonged. There were those who were prepared to take him back into the caste; there were others who posed as the custodians of the orthodox Hindu religion. My grand-parents were alive and decided to join the latter

Time has its revenge, and in a few years' time as I grew up and began to think for myself, I became an ardent and devoted follower and admirer of Bishan Narayan Dar, but at the same time a despair of my orthodox grandparents who, however, were far more tolerant than I had a right to expect them to be. What a profound scholar of English he was! He was a great writer and a great speaker, thoroughly saturated with the philosophy of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer. I was a favourite pupil of Professor Andrews, not to be confused with 'Charlie' Andrews of later days. Professor Andrews himself was a great admirer of, and believer in, John Sturat Mill, and he spoke to me several times in terms of the highest praise of Bishan Narayan Dar's writings. It was Professor Andrews of Agra who introduced me to the works of John Stuart Mill and other writers of that school. But a few years later I came into personal touch with Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar. I can say conscientiously that in my younger days no one exercised a greater influence on my mind than Bishan Narayan Dar. The occasions were numerous on which I discussed with him some of the views of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer and Huxley and Matthew Arnold. The result of all this was that I too became saturated with these ideas. After leaving my college I started the practice of law in 1896 at Moradabad, and there Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar came to conduct a criminal case and stayed with me for several days. It was one of the most enjoyable fortnights that I spent in those days in his company. But while he was still there I made up my mind to shift to Allahabad, as I found that Moradabad was too stagnant for me.

As regards Pandit Malaviya, he was the rising hope of all the politicians in the United Provinces. His rigid orthodoxy appealed to the conservative element, his passionate eloquence in the cause of freedom to all young man and his fine personal character won him universal respect.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru talks about some of his great contemporaries—Pandit Malaviya and Sir Syed, Shibli and Chintamani and many others—and, incidentally, gives us a glimpse of his own cosmopolitan, cultured and many-sided personality.



PANDIT MALAVIYA.
He inspired the youth and fired their imagination.

The Great Sir Syed

Before I speak of my life at Allahabad and of the men I met here and whose friendship I enjoyed, I would like to refer to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his great son, Mr. Mahmood. My grandfather was a great personal friend of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. They were together as Government servants at Bijnor during the Mutiny, and they kept up their cordial relations even after retirement. I accompanied my grandfather several times to Aligarh and stayed with Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and there saw something of the great Muslims of that generation men like Hali, Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Vic-arul-Mulk. The fact that my grandfather and I were Hindus and they were Muslims, did not matter in the slightest degree, so far as social and intellectual contacts were concerned. I then discovered what a powerful intellect Sir Syed was. It was fascinating talks that I heard in his house mostly about Persian and Urdu poetry (of which I was as fond then as I am now), about Indian history and particularly about old Delhi. Sir Syed, however, overshadowed everyone. There was an inexhaustible fund of humour which enlivened the talks of those great men. Not infrequently did Mr. Mahmood also join the conversations, and I did not know then whom to admire more, the father or the son

The Late C. Y. CHINTAMANI.
Journalist par excellence.

Ranade

And here I must refer to one to whom every one in India at that time looked up for constructive suggestions and dispassionate views on political and social questions. This was Mr Ranade—one of the greatest intellects and thinkers that India has produced. I read with avidity everything that he wrote, and I remember having heard his speech at the Indian Social Conference at Lucknow in 1899, where he kept the audience spell-bound by his synthesis of Hindu-Muslim cultures. How I wish that speech could be reprinted now!

It was after I started my practice that I came into closer touch with Mr. Mahmood. I read and re-read all his judgments as a

(Continued on page 19)

WANTED

Bridegrooms & Bull Terriers!

Some Pertinent—And Profitable!—Suggestions Regarding Wartime Ads. And Ends.

By K. U. KINI

"Wanted a Bull Terrier Bitch. Pedigree unnecessary. Phon ...."

An ad. in a South Indian paper, this month.

If I were an advertiser, keen on getting a large number of exhibits of this quadruped, I would have put it thus:

"SAVE YOUR PETS FROM JAPANESE AGGRESSION. SAFE CUSTODY AND GOOD TREATMENT ASSURED. WANTED A BULLDOG TERRIER BITCH. PEDIGREE DOESN'T MATTER SELL THEM BEFORE THE CURSED SHANTOS COME."

What about the value of such an ad?—you may ask. But business should be certainly loud-mouthed and it should create human interest. It must be keyed up to war time.

I don't claim that this type of ad. is perfect. But certainly, I claim that I have shown a canine sense to attract sellers. Being sloppy and sentimental, I hope that the custodians of the animal of the description wanted, will run up to me. There will be a veritable scramble to rush the poor creatures to safety. And then I can make my sweet choice and send away the rest with a nice little word and a confidential promise to every individual that I will certainly purchase his or her pet at a future date, when I will be able to make the safety measures complete

Patriotism And Profit

This, I believe, is the 20th century business technique and ethics. Of course, it must be assumed that we have in this country the counter-parts of those bespectacled, society-loving, zealous, chattering "respectable" old ladies whose gushing sympathy for dogs is unbounded. If I assume that we have such ladies in this country then my ad. serves a double purpose. I have combined ardent nationalism with sound business tactics, because the very mention of the massacre of the dogs will fill them with horror and make them rave and rage against the Japanese. The scandal will spread and all people will be seized with a burning indignation to smash the dogs of war.

If you doubt the vercity of my statement, I ask you, have not such stories spread indignation in England? You cannot be so utterly credulous as to beilieve that the respectable ladies of England can look with equanimity and "soullessness" upon the tortures or the ill-treatment to this important and integral part of their equipment. You must have read indignant letters in the Press, when a News Agency put out a constant and unvarying stream of stories that dogs in Europe were butchered and dished up as food both to the people of the conquered parts of Europe and to the Germans, because they had no other food to eat and were starving. Those ladies who could not constrain themselves against this inhuman and dastardly act of the Germans swore life-long enmity to the slaves of the crooked cross in war-torn Europe.

I don't know when this lever to raise a devoted band of crusaders was discovered. I know that their zeal, determination and avowed purpose could easily come up to the level of the Klu Klux Klan. As far as I know, the first reactions were judged when the story was published that dogs and cats in Austria were butchered in May 1938, because of a levy of a £5/- tax on them. Perhaps, before that, there had not been any distinct occasion to decide general feelings. There had been individual instances of exhibition of indignation, as a result of rare cases of cruelty to these animals. But there was no canalising of this wide-spread and intense feeling on a national scale.

The Bitch And Her Biscuits

The zeal of dog-lovers may look surprising on certain occasions. But we must understand that they work in the spirit of a missionary. I remember one instance of such zeal. In 1940, a writer in the course of a letter to the "News Chronicle" narrated the plight of a whole family of about 20 persons, when the 'Battle of Britain' was at its height. Their building in the East End was completely razed to the ground and the whole family was consequently stranded on the street. They staggered along to a hotel where dancing and smoking and merry-making were at the zenith. They clambered the staircase—and there was none to question them. Some of them squatted on the footsteps, and others went to the lounge.

They had eaten nothing for 24 hours. There was none to inquire into their condition. A worried bitch was straining at the leash with one of the family members. One of those "Society-ladies" walked up to the owner of the bitch and enquired "Has your dog enough biscuits?"

I do not know what reply was given to this kind enquiry. You may think that this love for dogs is but a farce. But then it must be remembered that such old ladies belong to a race which takes life as a game in which seriousness is fatal to the spirit of play. The gentlemen in that country, we are told, must know how to ride, shoot and cast a fly.

But I am digressing. Let me turn back to the subject of these advertisements without tears. They may be excusable in pre-war days. Even in those days, there might have been a divided opinion about the manner of advertising for a "Bull Terrier Bitch". But even then, advertiser of imagination would have pictured the dog-race of Udwada, near Surat. He might have stated: "Experiments conducted for Udwada Dog Race. Owners of Bull-Terrier Bitches of any Pedigree, ring up No. . . ."

Those who have seen the night dog-race, under electric light, can hardly resist the temptation to help in the consummation of such a lively and sporting experiment. What I want to emphasise is that such a double-barrelled advertisement will evoke much interest and a wider clientele. And this can be done with both pleasure and profit.

If this is not the motif of a really attractive ad., how will the readers notice it, unless it happens to be a "wanted a job" or a "matrimonial" column? For any sound business—again this is in pre-war days—the ad. must be set up directly in the path of customers "whose attention", as an authoritative American journal tells us, "will be attracted to the articles when they fall over it, bump into it, kick their shins upon it, or otherwise come into contact with it."

Battle Of The Market

I presume that we take over ideas of advertising from the Americans. And in that country, even during the days of Coolidge prosperity, it was no longer considered sufficient to recommend one's goods in modest and explicit terms and to place them on the counter in the hope that the ultimate consumer would make up his mind to purchase. The days of quiet complacency and absolute reliance on the quality of one's goods are over. The age of shouting—and full-mouthed shouting from housetops—has already arrived. **It is an age of picturesque diapers and artistic designs on everything good or bad, if you want to survive in the embattled and frenzied market. The advertiser must plan elaborate national campaigns, consult psychologists and employ the brush of noted artists, the services of consummate photographers and the eloquence of poets. And the public is in a mood to forgive every sin committed in the holy name of business.**

Even these elaborate advertisements will not suffice. You cannot merely give an ad. to a newspaper or a magazine and sit with folded hands, hoping to reap the fruits. You will have to employ smart sales agents to supplement the ad. Even as long as over a decade ago, many concerns in America took up the quota system, setting as the objective for each sales representative a figure 20 or 25 per cent. beyond that of the previous year. All sorts of sales, contests and other devices were used to stimulate the force. There was a company which offered a turkey at Christmas to every one of its salesmen who beat his quota for the year. Each man was asked by a sales manager "to appoint a child in his family as a mascot, realising that every one of them would work his head off to make some youngster happy at Christmas."

Enterprise

And there was remarkable enterprise too. The "Selling News" awarded one of its cash prizes for "sales ideas" to a vendor of electric cleaners who told the following story of commercial prowess. One day, he looked up from the street and saw a lady shaking a rug out of a second storey window.

(Continued on Page 18)

ANNOUNCING

MESSAGE OF HEALTH

A Woman's "good health" contributes not a little to the happiness of a household as she plays the leading part in domestic life. Her illness handicaps the members of the family and throws the home into disorder. She should therefore keep herself "fit" and thus promote the Joy of her Home. She will find in "LODHRA" the best health-giver and remedy for feminine complaints.

LODHRA

BEST REMEDY

for Feminine Complaints

Manufacturers:
KESARI KUTEERAM LTD.,
Royapettah. MADRAS.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:
D. M. VOHRA,
9, Vithaidass Road, Balakidoss Building, Bombay 2.
1940|3 Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD.

2 TABLETS

OR 10 DROPS

will brace and invigorate you

Phosferine is the finest tonic for strengthening you. When you feel gloomy and depressed Phosferine enables you to keep carrying on. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself — strength, energy and vitality. Get a bottle of this really great tonic now!

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

OF MIKE AND MEN!

"A Thousand Hands Shoot Up"

"Those for the resolution will now raise their hands."

The commanding voice of the president floats through the air and a thousand hands shoot up indicating support to the resolution—hands of men and women who would never have been able to hear the president's voice but for the useful and familiar "Mike."

In the wide and immense range of inventions of the machine age from curl-pins to giant bombers, the microphone occupies a central and important position. As the ecstatic voice of genius whispered to Stevenson, Edison, Marconi, Einstein and a host of lesser personalities, an endless and rapid stream of inventions have overwhelmed the world.

Railways and steamers were early arrivals. Then came motor cars and aeroplanes, steel and concrete, automatons and robots of every kind and description. But not many of them have been put to such far-flung uses as the mike. Even primitive and rural India, a comparative stranger to hot-water geysers, vacuum cleaners, electric combs and many other gadgets and comforts, is quite familiar with the mike.

Friend Of Politicians

The mike is a necessary and unavoidable adjunct of the politician and the demagogue. From the soap box orator raucously calling for a strike of domestic workers to mighty dictators shrieking blood and fire on vast masses of mankind, every one of them loves the mike as their own brother. Adult franchise, mass movements, electioneering campaigns and other thrilling and tumultous incidents of modern political life will become impossible without the able assistance of the mike. "That the world is for those who make the most noise", is the law of the twentieth century; and not much noise can be made, after all, by the mere human throat unaided by the mike.

And yet how little the use of the mike has been studied both by the speakers and the hearers! How few know the distinct and separate uses of the microphone, the amplifier and the loud speaker, the three separate but inseparable parts of a broadcasting equipment!

It is quite usual to come across knots of listeners standing just in front of the loud-speakers and looking intently into their gaping mouths as if to discover the speaker hidden inside! May be, not many people are to be found like the village elder, who, when suddenly called upon to shoulder the burden of welcoming a political personality, walked up to the megaphone and tried to shout through it.

But, short of that the mike is more abused than used. Everybody has seen speakers pecking at the mike and clinging to it, as a moon-struck lover might behave towards the lady of his dreams. Equally familiar is the demagogue, both of the male and female variety, who cannot adjust the convolutions of his or her body and the movements of his or her head, to the needs of the mike.

Half Speech, Half Pantomime

Even India's chosen leader, the world revered Mahatma seems to be unaware of the limitations of mike. For instance his great speech at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay in September, 1940 was sometimes quite inaudible even in parts of the press enclosure.

The failure of public speakers to keep within the mike's reception range often makes their performance half speech, half pantomime. It is like the comic effects produced by some early Indian talkies, in which due to bad synchronisation, an actor could be seen on the screen making mouths as if he were singing lustily but not a sound would come out of his gaping and moving mouth.

The most amusing if somewhat pathetic instance of the situation arising by a speaker keeping out of the orbit of the mike, which I know of, is that of one of the honourable judges of the Bombay High Court, who had been invited to preside over a rather important school function. The arrangements were such that there was a table between him and the mike. Other speakers, of course, came forward and breathed into the mike; but the Hon. Judge could not do so unless he was prepared to hack his way through many obstacles. Anyway he thought everything was alright and began his address.

A Big Boom

It did not require more than a minute for me to discover that something had gone wrong. I gathered my note-book and pencil and jumped up and tried to find some place from where the speech could be heard. But the only thing that could be heard anywhere in the hall was a dull boom! I tried to convey this information to the speaker but the organisers were too timid to interrupt a High Court Judge in the middle of his oration.

So he went on and on, ponderously delivering his address in the manner he might have delivered his charge to the grand jury. And the audience sat quiet with the proverbial Indian patience.

At last after fully three quarters of an hour, the speech which was nothing but one long boom to the audience, ended. The head-master came wisely forward and carefully facing the mike profusely thanked the Judge He poured out in abundance adjectives such as "interesting" 'instructive', 'thought provoking' 'wonderful,' 'exhilarating' and what not as if to make up for the audience not having heard a single word of the speech.

By then I had got busy and urged the organisers to tell the speaker what had happened and get me a summary of his speech But the very thought of telling such a thing to so high a dignitary of the law appalled them

Excuse me.....

But a reporter cannot afford to have such fears and scruples. So I pushed my way up and as the Judge, heavily garlanded was being deposited in his car, broke in with my 'Excuse me. I am from the Bombay Chronicle...' The information that his speech was not heard must have come to the gentleman like a bolt from the blue. But he had enough self-possession to put on a calm exterior and ask me to ring him up later. When I got him on the phone half an hour later, it became clear, what damage had been done to his nerves. To think that he had made a weighty speech for 45 minutes and all that was heard of it was one long boom!

While one can understand and even sympathise with a poor High Court Judge who may not make one public speech a year, when he fails to adjust himself to the mike, one would certainly be surprised to find a man like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who uses the mike almost every day committing the same or similar mistakes.

Too Much Warmth

Panditji generally starts alright, with his mouth well away from the mike; but as he warms up to the subject, he clutches at the mike and speaks almost into the mouth-piece, so that the sound becomes diffused. That is why the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with its long experience keeps the mike outside the bamboo enclosure of the rostrum!

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's manner of facing the mike produces good results. He does not generally stand behind the mike but faces the audience with the mike at his side. Mr. Subhas Bose also has an effective way with the mike. He stands a good yard away from the mike and as the reception range moves between diverging lines from the mike, he keeps within it and his loud and well trained voice makes up for the distance between him and the mike.

Mikes, of course, have to be adjusted to the personal requirements of the speakers. A speaker like Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan would need a mike with a pretty long stem or one set over a high stool. I remember once how John Gunther tried to face the mike immediately after Jawaharlal Nehru who was presiding at the meeting. The mike had to be pulled up a good twelve inches and Jawahar's attempts to manipulate it, in the temporary absence of the mechanic caused amusement. But Gunther could never get his voice properly into the mike. On top of it, a set of school boys managed to get 'possession' of one of the loudspeakers and rotated it on a pivot, so that Gunther's voice alternately came and went in a roving semi-circle.

Not A Loud Speaker

It should be noted that a loud voice is not necessarily an advantage in facing the mike. The rich, high-pitched voice of Mr. S. K. Patil, which earned him the nick-name of the "Loud Speaker of the Congress Party" in the Assembly is a definite disadvantage unless properly controlled. By the time a high-pitched voice goes out of the mike passes through the amplifier and is relayed through the loud speaker it ceases to be a voice. It becomes just a noise.

The advent of the mike seems to have had a demoralising effect on public speakers. Even to address an audience of not more than a bakers' dozen, some people try to use mike. Speakers like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Rama Rau, Dr. C. R. Reddy, who know the secret of public speaking, generally refuse to use a mike inside a room or a hall. But others fall victims to the

(Continued on Page 21)

The Big Role Of A Little Mechanical Gadget In Our National Movement

By G. N. ACHARYA

WHEN THE RAINS CAME!

Not the famous umbrella scene from 'Meet John Doe,' but a Congress meeting being held in pouring rain.

—Photos by courtesy of Chicago Radio

INSIDE ITALY

Others May Passionately Desire Victory But

ITALIANS PRAY FOR A DEFEAT!

Italy to-day presents a phenomenon and a tragedy which are, perhaps, unique in history.

Austria-Hungary, during the last war is the only possible parallel. She is forced out of sheer patriotism to desire her own defeat in a war which she never wanted. She must also mourn her dead with a personal sorrow, knowing that she lacks the moral strength to remedy the situation. Suffering agonies of humiliation, she can only dramatise them, writes anonymous observer in "News Chronicle."

Defeat is the only way to get rid of the Germans and the Government. Her eyes are fixed on England, whose victory is her only hope of liberation.

They Want Britain To Win

"Tell the English", said a Florentine friend to me the day before I left Italy, "that the Italians want them desperately to win. Our belief in a British victory helps us to live now, and gives us our only hope of achieving freedom. Tell them that we want to help them, but we have not got the courage. Don't be deceived by all the talk you hear of the coming revolution. It is not coming at present. When Germany is losing, and the Government is collapsing, then we shall push it over and drive the Germans out. But not before."

The Italian Press is displaying justifiable anxiety about defeatism, but all reports of riots are absolutely unfounded. The Italian police and its army of informers are sufficiently competent, at present, to prevent conspiracy and repress violence. Initiative is very difficult to the fatalistic Italians, whose favourite expression is "Pazienza" (Patience). They seem as incapable of action was Hamlet.

The Terror At Home

The recent increase in the power of the Party, concentrating the authority of the other Ministries in the Party in the Ministry of the Interior, means an enormous strengthening of police measures. The introduction of the death penalty for resistance in the occupied countries not only indicates that the Fascists have decided to copy Nazi methods to the letter, but also forebodes the terror nearer home.

Before the war many people believed in the Throne. But the Royal Family has sold out to Fascism, and the last lingering hope in the royalist stronghold of Piedmont has vanished. If the monarchy is to continue the national choice will undoubtedly be the Duke of Aosta. At present a prisoner in British hands, the Duke possesses those qualities of intelligence, dignity and courage in which the reigning House is so lamentably lacking.

This important series of articles is written by a neutral who has recently left Italy The author has high diplomatic, political and social connections.

Ruined Future

A separate peace appears improbable as long as Germany is strong. Mussolini would be terrified of Hitler's vengeance and the people would certainly gain nothing by exchanging Nazi for Fascist tyranny.

The generation from 20 to 30 is agonised by the spectacle of its ruined country and its ruined future. The Party youth movement has been powerless to combat home influence and Italian individualism, and boys of 15 are already being sent to concentration camps. Italian youth is profoundly ashamed of the "stab in the back" to France, which was its intellectual and artistic Mecca. It talks of 'us', meaning the British, it hopes that Rome will be bombarded, it drinks toasts to 'victory'. The police can find no fault with this talk of 'victory', and the word is used in Italy as an equivalent of the V campaign elsewhere.

In Rampold's bar in Piazza di Spagna, Rome, I saw a group of young Romans drink to celebrate the fall of Addis Ababa. All this sounds very frivolous, but there is not much else to be done at present. Young Italians preach their campaign of anti-Fascism with apostolic fervour and hope eventually to galvanise the mass of the people into revolution.

Not Even A Cup Of Coffee

A Characteristic comment on the fall of Addis Ababa was that of a cook. 'Well', she said with a sigh, "the Empire has come and gone, and we never got even a cup of coffee out of it!"

R.A.F. raids provoke, not anti-British feeling, but fury against the Government which fails to provide for defence. When Mussolini proposed to erect a monument recording the naval bombardment of Genoa, the Genoese replied: "We want guns, not monuments." Italians are quite resigned to intensive bombing if it hastens the end of the war.

All classes listen eagerly to the B.B.C. at the risk of severe penalties. They do not want propaganda, of which they make enough among themselves, but facts.

The infinitesimal proportion of Italians agreeing with the regime's war policy consists of those who are bound by interest to the Party or who fear the risks to property involved by a change of Government, plus a handful of 'the pure', as sincere believers in Fascism are ironically called. The declaration of war on the democracies practically completed the national anti-Fascist union of the Italian masses which the alliance with Germany had begun.

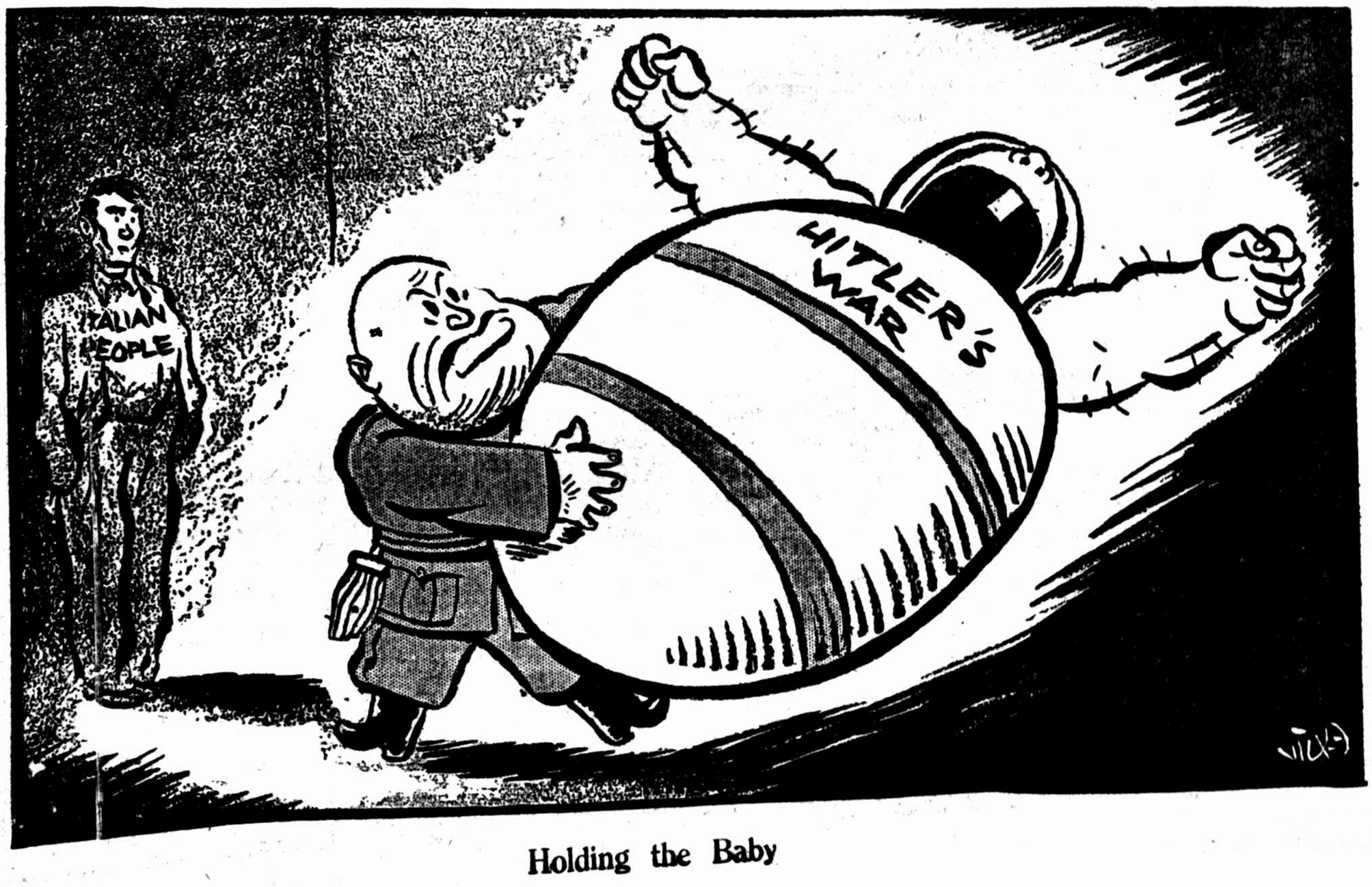
United Front

Passionate anti-Fascism now unites the Roman and Florentine aristocrats, with their Liberal sympathies, to the Socialist factory workers of Milan and Turin. They are joined by the intellectuals, wearied of the contrast between reality and propaganda, and by the bourgeoise whose property has been taxed and mortgaged to the last penny.

And even behind the barriers of reserve which guard the Vatican, the Pope's voice belies the diplomatic ambiguity of his words as he prays aloud for the triumph of liberty and justice.

Before the war prudence forbade political discussions in public. But now Italians find in open talking the only outlet for their suppressed despair. Reports are whispered of a new Government intrigue, of a new German insult, of weakening Italian resistance at the front, or of gathering British strength. The reports are morally effective even when inaccurate. Italians are educating themselves for revolution. The fire is smouldering now. It may continue to smoulder for a long time.

(To be continued next week)



Holding the Baby

TEMPLE SCULPTURES

MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. No. 63, the Historical Sculptures of the Vaikunthaperumal Temple, Kanchi. By the late Dr. C. Minakshi, M.A., Ph.D. Published by Manager of Publications, Delhi. Price Rs. 9|6 or 15s.

The publication records, on the strength of the researches made by the late Dr. C. Minakshi, the historical importance of the Parameswara-Vinnagar—the Vaikunthaperumal Temple at Kanchi. The temple, which is a Pallava monument, was built by Nandivarman Pallava-malla in the eighth century A.D. The four walls of the verandah round its central shrine are profusely decorated with sculptures in two rows. These sculptures are secular in the sense that they chronicle several historical events of the Pallava dynasty and thus lay emphasis on the documentary function of art.

The late Dr. C. Minakshi, who died whilst the publication was in press, identified them after careful study and exploration in spite of their unsatisfactory state of preservation and verified her results within the copper-plate grunths of the Pallava-dynasty and other available historical material. The sculptured panels narrate the origin, geneology and history of the Pallavas and throw immense light on the history of the south. They record history in stone.

D.

INDIAN CRICKETERS

INDIAN CRICKETERS. Edited by Mr. S. K. Roy, and published by "Illustrated News", 7, Muralidhar Sen Lane, Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

Indian Cricketers owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Roy and the "Illustrated News" for the publication of this Who's Who. Books of this type are so rare in this country. It is mainly because Cricketers themselves are not very eager to have them. The thirst for knowledge and information has yet to be created among them. The publication under review is by no means a monumental work like the Wisden's Almanac. Given sufficient encouragement and support, there is no reason why India should not have a similar edition in the near future. The publication contains many interesting details about the prominent Indian Cricketers of the past and the present with their photos. It is well worth a rupee.

J. C. M.

"Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

The 17th anniversary Number of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" is a well got-up, carefully edited volume of 160 pages containing a variety of articles by well-known writers on political, economic and civic subjects. Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Dr. Jadunath Sarkar and Mr. St. Nihal Singh, to mention only a few of the galaxy of writers, who have contributed to this number.

The volume begins quite fittingly with 12 sketches under the general title: "The Wedded Partners," by the late Rabindranath Tagore. Then follow articles varying from city administration under the Moghul Emperors to the latest civic problems raised by the War; from the story of the repeated building and rebuilding of Imperial Delhi to the latest housing schemes in the U.S.S.R.; from beggars in London to beggars in Lucknow and Calcutta—covering every conceivable civic problem.

As Mr. Phanindranath Brahma the Mayor of Calcutta in an appreciative letter to Mr. Amil Home, editor of the Journal says, the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" has now become a necessary appendage of the municipal administration, which would and do serve to awake and keep alive a civic sense and responsibility, and let me hope that with honesty of purpose and earnestness in action, the greatest good will be done to the ratepayer and the city."

The interest of the Journal is considerably enhanced by two portraits, eight photographic cameos of Calcutta and numerous sketches and illustrations.

3 Books FREE

Send us just one anna stamp to cover postage, and ask for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood. By Dr Gambers (2) Physical Fitness for Marriage (3) Children by Choice By Dr Gambers and when the post brings to your door all these copies post paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna.

BRIJMOHAN & Co., BOMBAY. 5

Light On The Past

MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA NO. 64. EXCAVATIONS IN SWAT AND EXPLORATIONS IN THE OXUS TERRITORIES OF AFGHANISTAN. By Mr. Evert Barger and Mr. Philip Wright. Published by Manager of Publications, Delhi. Price Rs. 5-10 or 8s. 9d.

The interesting researches made in summer of 1938 by the British Expedition to the Swat Valley and the Oxus region of Afghanistan are recorded in this publication. The expedition, which was supported by several societies in England, was led by Professor Evert Barger of the University of Bristol and Mr. Philip Wright of the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. It had secured co-operation of the Government of Afghanistan, the French savants and the Wali of Swat.

The Swat Valley, which was surveyed by Sir Aurel Stein and the Oxus region abound in the relics of the Buddhist civilisation. The excavations carried out by the expedition at several sites in the Former region especially at Amluk, Gumbat and Abarchinar revealed the remains of monasteries, stupas and sculptures of great importance. One of the interesting finds happened to be a head of Buddha which showed striking affinity with the traditions of the Mathura school.

The expedition had confined its activities in the Oxus region to reconnaissance only. It made an extensive survey of the different sites and of the possibilities of securing important finds on excavation. It came across the bases of three Hellenistic columns in Corinthian style at Kunduz and got Greek coins at some places. The researches made by the expedition in a short time at its disposal will be very valuable to the study of Gandhar art, Buddhist civilization in and the history of the Swat Valley and Oxus region.

D.

A NEW IDEOLOGY FOR A NEW INDIA

NEW VALUES FOR A NEW INDIA—by R. R. Kumria (Minerva Book Shop, Lahore, Price Rs. 2|12).

This book is a fearless analysis of the present-day social structure of India which has its basis in a remote past, and an attempt to create an altogether new ideology for the future.

The author appears to be an accomplished student of modern psychology and dialectics. His analysis, however, is brilliant only in parts. His exposition and his arguments are at times too facile and glib to be sound. His strictures on Mahatma Gandhi, for instance, are not well-founded; nor are they substantiated.

The Indian social structure, with its roots in a great past, has so many fanatic adherents among the masses, so many champions among present-day intellectuals, has so many progressive men working for its revival in all its glory, that an attack on it should be more daring and should be more comprehensive, sustained and tenacious, than the present writer's effort.

Yet, we congratulate Mr. Kumria on an effort in the right direction, and commend his constructive suggestions to all who stand for progress. We wish, however, the author would write a better and more balanced English.

A. CHANDRAPAL.

ART IN TRAVANCORE

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE SHRI CHITRALAYAM

Government of Travancore. 1115 M.E. 1941. Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press. Trivandrum.

Shri Chitralayam, which entered upon the fifth year of its existence, continues to be a progressive institution because of the keen interest evinced by Travancore State in it in particular and in the problem of art in general. The important additions made to it during the year under report were a copy on a reduced scale of a mural "Gajendramoksha"—the largest mural within the State—from the Krishnapuram Palace and some paintings by Nicholas Roerich and his son Svetoslav Roerich.

D.

INDEX to the Annual Reports for 1919-29 and Part 1—1902—18. Archaeological Survey of India. By M. Margreaves F.S.A. Late of the Archaeological Survey of India. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. Price Rs. 7-8-0 or 11s. 6d.

The index is divided in two parts. The first part covers the annual reports from 1919-1929 and the second part relates to the annual reports Part I from 1902 to 1918. The publication will be of great help to the scholars and students of Archaeology.

D.

MALL'S DIRECTORY For 1941, published by Unique Publishing House, P. O. Box 619, Rangoon. price Rs. 6-8-0.

This handy and useful book of refenrence contains over 400 pages and is divided into 3 sections. The first section contains information of interest to businessmen while the second section contains mofussil directory of Burma and the third section incorporates the diary for the year 1941. It is a useful publication to those interested in the business, trade and industrial concerns of Burma.

JOURNAL OF THE GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY:

The first number and Volume IV of the "Journal of the Gujarat Research Society" for January 1942 contains some valuable contributions on historical research in Gujarat. Included in the issue are also a draft scheme for a comprehensive and authoritative history of Gujarat and extracts from an interesting paper by Prof. C. N. Vakil on an economic survey of Greater Gujarat read by him at the recent session of the Gujarat Literary Conference.

ANIMALS OF THE COUNTRY-SIDE. By Arnrid Johnston; A Puffin Picture Book No. 7, Edited by Noel Carrington. Price 6d.

The animals, birds, plants and the trees are among the fascinating things, nature has provided in this world. These excite the curiosity of the young and the old alike; particularly the instinctive mind of the child has an absorbing appeal for them. It is through this appeal and satisfaction of curiosity that we learn to read nature. This book serves as an alphabet of the knowledge of nature, as it provides an excellent study of common animals. About 27 of these found in cold climate of Europe have been described with particulars about their occurrence, habitat, diet and principal characteristics. These are given in very brief outlines. Coloured illustrations of the animals, which accompany the short description serve to maintain a lively interest in the subject. Besides being attractive, this picture book of animals would be of immense educative value to children.

N. R. T.

ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS OF GEOCENTRIC PLACES OF PLANETS FOR 1942. Published by Shree Jiwajee Observatory, Ujjain. Price 10 annas.

Foretelling by astrology is commonly practised in India as a profession. The astrologers and computators of "panchangas" often require to know the places of heavenly bodies and the sidereal time. The present book is an attempt to supply these requirements. It gives the places of the sun, the moon and the planets in the year 1942, based upon the Indian standards of place and time, viz., (1) meridian of Ujjain as zero and (2) the Indian Standard Time as 12 o'clock noon. Tables for each of the English calendar months of 1942 have been drawn up, and to understand these, a few specimen computations have been given in the first seven pages of the book. Indian astrologers will find this publication of the Ujjain Observatory highly useful in their practice.

N. R. T.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SPOTLIGHTS ON INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE

In a country where Insurance publications are few and information in connection with Insurance business is scanty, one always welcomes any publication connected with Insurance business. We, therefore, welcome Mr. Sahasrabuddhe's Book on Indian Life Insurance.

Detailed information about the working of Life Offices in India is given. The author has made some criticism against younger companies. He, however, seems to have forgotten that the Insurance Act of 1938 is now being applied most vigorously so that there is to-day no room for any company which is financially unsound. As a result of the Act, weaker companies are going to the wall or are forced to amalgamate with stronger Insurance Companies. The policyholder to-day can claim to be receiving all the protection and attention that he never got before. None the less the present publication is an interesting one.

There is an interesting introduction by Dr B R. Ambedkar commending the publication both to Insurance Companies and to the public.

K. S. R. I.

MESSAGE OF HARANATH, (Part 2), pp. 63, XII with portrait. Price Annas 6. (The Haranath Mission, 361, Hornby Road, Bombay).

Part I was reviewed in these pages. This book contains further 20 letters of Haranath in which he appeals to his readers to recite the name of the Lord, drive out hypocrisy treat the earth as a "Sarai", keep one's thoughts pure, not to use unfair means to make money, use a portion of one's earnings for good purposes; "accumulation of wealth does not mark the man; expenditure on laudable objects, does", and other such excellent advice, couched in simple language. The get-up is neat and the contents, engaging and edifying.

N. H. P.

"Chitramaya Jagat" War Number

"CHITRAMAYA JAGAT," Poona, Jan. '42. The current issue of this popular journal, which has established a reputation for itself specially so far as foreign political questions are concerned, has been published as a Special War Number. It is packed with rich material about the present world War and those interested in the subject—and there will be many—would, undoubtedly, be much benefited by this Special Number.

The current Number contains a review of the War for December 1941. Among the contributors, mention deserves to be made of Messrs. T.R. Deogirikar, D.S. Marathe and R. P. Kanitkar whose articles would, no doubt, be read with great interest and advantage. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of topical interest in regard to War.

—S. R. K.

150 Essays! 30 Letters!

THE "LIFCO"

EASY ESSAYS & LETTERS FOR THE YOUNG

Highly useful to pupils of lower forms.

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Young pupils will find this book very useful in acquiring a good knowledge in "Essay Writing" and "Letter-Writing."

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THE LITTLE FLOWER CO. P. B 90, G.T., MADRAS E.

KING
FICTION
● He decided again she was lovely enough to thrill and inspire him, so why, he wondered, wasn't he in love with her.
Lucien Gregori

He's in Love

A Short Short Story by
C. S. MONTAYNE

MARIO went through the cool, cloistered half light of the living room in Edna's Amarillo Canyon bungalow and sat down before her baby grand piano in the workroom where the shade of the trees outside lay in thick, green dusk. He swept aside a heap of Edna's penciled manuscript, smiling a little superciliously, for her composing efforts invariably amused him, and let his thin, nervous fingers roam the keys.

Usually melody soothed away any inner disturbance. But this afternoon, his talk with Hammond at the studio lingered unpleasantly. He found himself playing the elusive, fragmentary tune that had been in his mind for some days. He had thought it might be pointed up, hammered into a production number that could be played straight or used to satisfy the jittery inhibitions of the swing-minded. Hammond had set a deadline for the thing he wanted. He had been very decided when he told Mario the song, words and music, must be in by the next afternoon.

Mario was embroidering the theme, trying to give it substance and body, when he heard Edna's car outside. Her Great Dane barked joyfully, the iron gate banged shut, her heels clicked rhythmically on the polished floor.

"I thought I heard you playing. Been here long?" Her slim hand slipped into his. "I looked for you at the studio. Hammond said you left at one."

Her hair seemed to glimmer in the light and shadow; her long, oval eyes were mysteriously enigmatic, her full lips parted. At that moment Mario decided again that she was lovely—lovely enough to excite romance, to thrill and inspire him.

He wondered, abstractly, while he lighted a cigarette for her, why he wasn't in love with her. Perhaps it was that strange superiority he felt—the constant knowledge that he had come to Hollywood from the concert stage, that the music he wrote was good, so much better than the banal, tinkling tunes Edna laboriously ground out. It was true she had earned a great deal of money and fame of a sort from the full length cartoon comedy she had set to music. But he reminded himself, men like Hammond weren't contracting for her to write arias and spot hit numbers for the type of picture, and the operatic star, on which he had been at work.

They dined on the terrace. The moon swung up across the canyon and the stars came out, one by one. Mario, lounging in the candlelight, told her his troubles.

"Tomorrow afternoon...am I an automaton to have a crank turned ...and music come out? That song I was playing—" He gestured with his thin, artistic hands. "It is what Hammond wants, I know that, but—"

"It fades into nothing," Edna interpolated softly.

He nodded, deep in thought, hardly conscious she had gotten up and gone into the bungalow. He lifted his brooding gaze when he heard the ripple of the piano. He jerked his head sharply left, his eyes on the open doors, listening.

She was playing the same tune he had toyed with when she had come in. But this time the melody had a meaning, a significance. It built itself in a melodic tone picture that gripped him and held him fascinated. The middle part that had hung suspended, escaping him completely, was now a bridge that carried the burden of the theme surely across to its exquisite climax.

"Something like that?"

Edna came back through the cloying gloom. Mario stood, his young face earnest and intent, his hands trembling.

"Yes, something like that."

"Go in and write it down before you forget it." She spoke casually. "Pencil and score sheets on top of the piano. Help yourself."

"But—"

She pushed him away, gently, decidedly. "Hurry, before it goes."

Brennan, who was doing the lyrics, put words to the melody the next morning in Mario's hotel room. At noon Hammond heard the song, approved, and took Mario out to lunch.

"Funny how a little urging can get you artistic guys underway," he grunted. "Frankly, I don't like highbrow musicians. I'd rather work with the Tin Pan Alley variety—people like Edna Sheridan, Tommy Dorlon. But that's a good tune. Sounds like a natural."

It was after five when Mario's taxi took him to Amarillo Canyon. The Great Dane barked ominously when he opened the iron gate, but the dog was chained and Mario went on to the letter-box and key Edna left for him. There was a note saying she'd be back in an hour, on the living room table, an open manuscript on the piano rack. Mario saw it's title, "No Song Is Lost", when he switched on the shaded light and sat down to play.

* * *

She had raided a Los Angeles delicatessen. When she put her car in the garage, she called for him to help her with the packages. Mario carried them in to the glistening porcelain table in the model kitchen.

He looked deep into the enigmatic eyes Edna lifted. He tried to answer her smile, but his lips were stiffly serious. She frowned, watching his expression change dramatically.

"What did Pete Hammond think of the number? Why do you look at me like that, Mario? What's the matter? Something gone wrong?"

"Very wrong!" He was trembling oddly, the blood was pounding through him, his mind was confused. Only one thing had any clarity, any vision. "Why, Edna?" he heard himself asking in a strange voice.

"Why—what?"

His hands closed about her shoulders. He was drawing her to him, hardly aware of what he did. "That song," Mario said all at once. "No wonder it was elusive, haunting! I must have heard it here the first night I came! It must have hidden in some far corner of my memory! It was your song—the theme piece you did for that cartoon nonsense—so good you took it out, shelved it! Why, Edna—?"

He broke off. She was close to him now and quite naturally, simply, her arms linked themselves about his neck. And she was smiling, not enigmatically, but happily.

"What is the theme of all music, of all life?" she asked, unsteadily.

Mario laughed. "Love, of course!" he told her, before he put his own arms around her and leaned to kiss the warm red of her curved, glowing mouth. (THE END.)

A man and a girl learn the one theme of all melody

TIME—VITAL PACIFIC FACTOR

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

JANUARY, 23.

It would be foolish to minimise the gravity of the situation in the Far East. It has, indeed, become so serious in the last few days that even the brilliant victories of Russia culminating in the capture of Mojaisk last Tuesday can no longer offset the continued disasters which the Allies are suffering in the South-West Pacific.

The Japanese successes during the last seven weeks may well remind one of the unopposed march of the German armies in France in May, 1940. One even wonders whether the Japanese don't deserve more marks considering that they have simultaneously taken on four mighty adversaries and that they have with supreme confidence opened up half a dozen different and widely scattered fronts. Their daring strategy has so far borne rich fruit and they seem to be carrying everything before them. They have certainly justified their title "Prussians of the Far East" in more senses than one."

But if the Nazi thrust into the heart of France came like a bolt from the blue, the Japanese infiltration into Malaya and Philippines has come like the intrusion of a cat burglar. The former stunned and stupified the world The latter only annoys and angers us. Nothing that Britain and France could have done then, would have hindered the remorseless sweep of the Wehrmacht. In the latter case elementary and concerted precautions taken in time by the A. B. C. D. Powers would have thwarted the nefarious designs of the Tokyo gangsters.

Two Schools Of Thought

The situation that confronts us to-day is that the burglars have taken forcible possession of the house and what could have been prevented by barring and bolting the doors and windows will now require a major campaign to undo. The Japanese are to-day far bet ter placed strategically than they were seven weeks ago. Their morale was never higher. Nor can one overlook the resources they have gained in Malaya and elsewhere. Well may General Tojo afford to boast in the Diet the other day that Japan would not lay down arms till her purpose of establishing the New Order in Asia was achieved.

The way the war in the Far East has developed so far makes one wonder not so much whether there has been complacence among the men on the spot in the past as whether that besetting failing still holds the men high up in its grip. There has long been a conflict of opinion among the Westerners and Easterners. The former school of thought holds Europe to be the main stage of hostilities and Hitler the chief enemy to be fought and conquered. The other fronts and foes are subsidiary and minor and once Nazi Germany is vanquished, her satellites would crumple in no time.

Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt seem to have based their long-range strategy on those assumptions and Colonel Knox, the United States Secretary for the Navy, gave forcible expression to this view some days ago. 'Prima Facie", such an argument sounds sensible and sound. But the dramatic and disastrous happenings since December 7 have made many people doubt whether this one track strategy is not full of perils and whether a new co-ordinated outlook must not be brought to bear without any delay. Japan may have now entered the war as a jackal of the Nazi tiger but at the same time it must not be forgotten that Tokyo laid down the blue-prints of the New Order long before Hitler came into power.

Blunt Words—And Deeds

Sharp criticism on those lines was heard last week from China, Australia, the Dutch East Indies and other countries whose future now hangs in the balance. They were face to face Far Eastern Frankenstein and the confident assurance that everything would be alright in the end was not sufficient to allay the poignant anxiety about their security which they are feeling in the present. Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister of Australia, not only indulged in some blunt words immediately the conflagration began but has also backed up his words with some blunt deeds since then. The recall of high military and air force officers to Australia and the virtual refusal to send any more airforce recruits to Canada under the Empire Training Scheme indicate as much the acute danger that threatens Australia to-day as the keenness of feelings aroused in that country.

Dr. van Mook, Lt. Governor of the Dutch East Indies, also availed himself of the opportunity of his present visit to the United States to give a salutary warning to those whose eyes are fixed too much upon Europe. The Dutch East Indies, he observed in a broadcast "are a wall between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans". "Once they are lost to the enemy, Japan will be able to close the Burma Road finally and threaten the communications with the Middle East and Russia through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. It will mean the isolation of Australia and the loss of the best base for countering Japan."

Perhaps the most weighty and dignified criticism of the present attitude of the Allies comes, however, from China, who cannot certainly be accused of a sudden accession of cold feet. We in India have not received the full text of the statement of Mr. Sun Fo urging the Allies to take a more positive line in the Pacific.

Grave Chinese Warning

Reuter, however, has cabled some extracts from an outspoken editorial in the "Central Daily News" of China. Says that official organ "If this situation is permitted to continue, not only will the fate of Singapore become dubious but it is questionable whether the Allies will be able to hold Burma and the Dutch East Indies. Britain and the United States can regain supremacy in the south-western Pacific. The only question is whether they want to do so and whether they regard it as essential to their strategy

If Japan is allowed to hold the principal strategic areas in the Pacific, it is within bounds she might withhold further offensive operations and remain on the defensive while consolidating her gains. By the time she has done that, her defeat would require not only large naval and air forces but a land army also, thus forcing the Allies to fight a large-scale land warfare on two fronts."

These extracts are rather long but they put in a nutshell the situation obtaining in the Far East today. One wonders whether all the criticisms and warnings will prevail upon Whitehall and White House to reorient their Far East strategy. The latest news says that a stream of reinforcements has started from the United States to the south-west Pacific. We have, however, heard such reports before without any perceptible change for the better in the actual fighting. And one only hopes, first, that reinforcements are really on the way and, second, that they reach in time.

Time, indeed is vital factor in the Far East today. We no longer ask "will the Japanese dare to attack Singapore? "The question on our lips is, "Whether Singapore will be able to defend itself?" That is a sorry thing to have to say about what we have been taught all these years to believe to be an impregnable naval fortress. But it cannot be helped after the unrelieved tale of retreats and withdrawals we have been hearing. The Japanese are now within seventy-five miles of their main objective and they will count no cost too high to gain it.

Singapore, Not Smolensk

This proximity of Japanese forces to Singapore is bad enough. what is worse is the way they have achieved it. Last weekend it was baldly announced that the enemy has by-passed Malacca and landed troops at Muar. Soon afterwards it was casually mentioned that the enemy is apparently in control of the Straits of Malacca! This was a perplexing, almost a shocking news to every student of war and it is extremely regrettable that the authorities have not cared to shed any light on this great strategic achievement of the enemy.

Why could Japan control the Straits of Malacca? How did she do it? Where did she get the vessels to carry the troops and—apparently—the warships to protect those vessels? Where is the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force? These are crucial questions and they cannot be ignored or glossed over.

The joint Thai-Japanese attack on Burma, the landing on Rabaul, the consolidation of the Philippines, and the deep penetration in Borneo—all constitute a tribute to the thorough preparations, the strategy and the fierce determination of the Japanese High Command. The democracies can no longer ignore—or even underestimate—the enemy. Time is of the very essence to Tokyo—and now it has become so to London and Washington, too.

The Soviet is doing a grand job of the Nazis and it should be trusted to take care of the West. Britain and the U.S.A. must, of course, continue to send supplies to Russia. But that is essentially a passive role. Their active, pressing assignment is in the Far-East now. The eyes of the world are on Singapore, not Smolensk. Soviet, one feels now, will regain the latter. Will Britain save the former?

Is Pacific A Secondary Stage?

By K. B. Vaidya

I was surprised to see some British and American statesmen making statements that Pacific was a secondary stage and that all efforts must be concentrated on the Atlantic to check the spread of the war.

Students of the Pacific strategy hold, however, the contrary view about the importance of Pacific.

The Pacific War started not on December 7, 1941 but on September 18, 1931. With it all the important nations of the world became associated though not as actual belligerents. The war that started on August 31, 1939, in Europe is only an off-shoot of that war between China and Japan which started on September 18, 1931.

If Japan consolidates her gains in the southern Pacific, she can freely advance in the north thus keeping a large portion of the Russian army engaged there, besides entailing great strain on Chinese resources. Australia will be in the same danger, and if Singapore falls—God forbid—India will also be in the same boat. India is today an 'arsenal of democracies' in the East. If Russia is free in the East, she is able to meet the German forces in the West on their own terms. And war with Germany is essentially a land war and not a naval war. The Atlantic therefore is not the real key. There is nothing to fight there except German submarines. There are no islands to protect there except the far-off Iceland and Greenland in the north, excepting of course the British Isles.

* * *

There should be no underestimation of Japan's strength. But this underestimation is still lurking behind the statements of the Anglo-American statesmen. To some extent the Chinese propaganda is responsible for this impression abroad of Japan's inferiority. This propaganda contained such phrases as 'Japanese route' 'Japanese driven back with great loss', 'Japanese Trapped', '45,000 Japanese killed'—phrases like these meant for world consumption in order to gain sympathy and support for China. From the point of weak China this was needed and one cannot blame China for it. They did the right thing for their interests. But if all these phrases were believed, then all Japanese would have been in Tokyo instead of in China. The inevitable impression created is that Japan is a weak Power. American missionaries wrote in the same strain to gain popularity in China. Propagandist books like that of Freda Utley's 'Japan's Feet of Clay' which is no better than Miss Mayo's 'Mother India', completed the picture. Even the anonymous author of the Military Strengths of the Powers' who calls himself 'Max Warner' succumbs to the same sentiment.

This underestimation is also partly the cause of the initial reverses of the Allies. With the further mentality of underrating Pacific issues, the situation is likely to be worse. One must not forget that the Japanese navy is not only intact but has been greatly augmented and modernised since the Sino-Japanese War. It is concentrated in the Pacific. Besides, it should be noted that the Japanese navy contains aerial "suicide squad" and they hardly fail to strike at the right point. Consequently greater efforts are needed if one is to be up to the situation.

If one were anxious successfully to resist such an opponent, supreme sacrifices are necessary. Aeroplanes, tanks and warships are necessary in very large numbers to make resistance effective.

* * *

The early disasters were due possibly to the inadequacy of the preparations even when so much time was at disposal, to want of alertness and to the underestimation of Japan's strength. Even now if America and Britain want to do something, they are in a position to use the alternate chain of defence islands where America has naval bases, that is, the chain starting from San Fransisco in south-westerly direction and ending at Sydney or Melbourne and passing along Hawaii, Johnston, Howland, Canton, Samoa and New Caledonia islands on the way. The last one is a French possession, but it has declared for the Allies. Now that the attack on Australia seems imminent, would the Allies wake up to their responsibilities?

HEADS BROKEN AT JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

Pandemonium prevailed and several heads were broken at the inauguration of the Silver Jubilee of the Chokha Mela (Harijans) Hostel at Nagpur by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi came to Nagpur from Benares by train and after attending the Jubilee celebration left for Sewagram by car.—A. P.

BROACH CIVIC AFFAIRS

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, (By Mail).

At the meeting of Broach Municipal General Board on Wednesday a requisition to pass a vote of "no confidence" on the president was discussed. Mr. Manilal I. Sheth presided. Mr. Shantilal J. Choksi raised a point of order and read lengthy statement pointing out that requisition was unjustified and the president had done nothing to injure the cause of Municipality or the citizens. The president ruled out the requisition. Thereupon Mr. Masalawala moved an amendment that this step of the president was unjustified and hence the meeting showed its strong disapproval towards the action of the president and urged upon him to postpone the meeting. The amendment was carried by 14 to 7 votes and the meeting was dissolved

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BETTER FEELING IN YARN MARKET

Bombay: January 21.

The better feeling reported in our last, so far as Indian yarns are concerned, has been maintained throughout the whole past week and confidence has been gaining ground to the effect that the present level of prices of Indian yarns is reasonable and attractive and that there will be no reason for a material decline in prices of Indian yarns from the present level, especially when the question of exports of Indian yarns has been further engaging the attention of the Government of India. A deputation headed by the Chairman of the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. waited on the Commerce Secretary earlier in the week and drew his attention to all problems connected with the export of Indian yarns.

It was further pointed out to the Commerce Secretary by the deputation that the remedy contemplated by the Commerce Department of the Government of India of seriously restricting the export of cotton yarns to overseas markets was worse than the disease; that the conclusions arrived at by the Government were based on certain basis which has entirely changed after the 7th Dec. when Japan entered into the War; on the other hand prices of Indian yarns have been daily declining and instead of the problem of lowering the prices the question has been now as to how to maintain the prices at the present level, that is, how to check the prices from a further fall.

In view of the changed conditions the deputation urged the Commerce Secretary to wait and watch further developments in the yarn situation at least for three months and then after carefully examining the situation to take such measures as may be advisable in the interests of the handloom industry as well as in the interest of the Export trade of Indian cotton yarns. The Commerce Secretary gave a sympathetic hearing and promised to look into the matter favourably. It is believed that some workable method will be found out by the Commerce Department to the Government of India after the Yarn Sub-Committee of the Millowners' has met in Delhi on the 22nd inst. and has made their proposals.

In the meantime the market has continued to remain steady on the hopes that the Government will do something which will be reasonable and equitable to all concerned. Enquiries from various important consuming centres all over the country have been moderate and prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range during the week. Future course of the market is hopeful.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS: Prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have declined further during the week mostly due to continued unfavourable developments in the Far-Eastern situation and the consequent nervousness arising amongst the dealers and consumers regarding the future course of the market. Stocks are moderate and in the absence of fresh arrivals, prices are bound to improve as soon as nervousness has subsided and confidence is restored. Future tendency is very uncertain.

COLOURISATION OF VEGETABLE GHEE

An alternative dye, which is available in India and is non-injurious, is suggested by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for distinctive colouring of vegetable ghee (hydrogenated fat). This is an oil-soluble vegetable dye "Kamala" (Mallotus philippinensis).

Kamala is an orange-red powder consisting of minute red glands and hair of the fruit of an evergreen tree Mallotus (vern. Rohni), which grows throughout the plains of India. It has been used as a dye and as an anthelmintic in India for centuries and has been exported to Europe and America for the same purpose for a long time.

Experiments at the Institute have shown that "Kamala" being soluble in oil and fats could be employed for colouring hair oils, butter and its substitutes.

For colouring Banaspati ghee, to distinguish it from genuine ghee, the Punjab Government recently passed legislation that banaspati be coloured deep orange and that aniline dye (orange D) should be used for the purpose. Besides this dye being unavailable in India, objections to the use of aniline were that its consumption had toxic and cumulative effects.

Synthetic Tall oil is recommended as a suitable substitute for the imported Tall oil. The initial cost of equipment required for its manufacture is low. To encourage prospective manufacturers, the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has published a leaflet on synthetic Tall oil.

BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST KOLHAPUR OFFICIAL

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 22.

As a result of police inquiry Mr. K. R. Mohite, Mamlatdar of Hatkanangle taluka, is suspended on charges of bribery. He and his brother T. R. Mohite late conservator of forests, Kolhapur, will, it is learnt, shortly be prosecuted.

Public Notices

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(7138)

Short Staple Crisis

Plea For Reduction In Acreage

At the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held on Sat, 24th Jan. the following resolution moved by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was unanimously carried:— "In view of the necessity and urgency of avoiding any further glutting of the Indian Cotton Market with short and fair staple cotton hereafter, the buyers of which have been cut off from the Indian market owing to the present hostilities which may run for a period which cannot be estimated at present, the Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Government of India to urge all Provincial Governments and States in India, especially those in areas where short and fair staple cotton is being grown, to reduce the existing acreage under such cotton forthwith by at least 50 per cent. As alternative to short and fair staple cotton, such other crops may be encouraged as may suit the conditions of each area, preference being given to food grains, adequate stocks and reserves of which will continue to be a matter of vital national importance for a number of years to come. To stimulate and accelerate such change Provincial Governments and States shou be urged to subsidise the same by such means as may be most effective according to local conditions in each Province and State, including the supply of free or cheap seeds and the provision of funds and facilities for the sinking of new and the repair of old wells. The Committee requests every Provincial and State Government concerned to notify the public regarding the action taken by them as early as possible not later than 1st March next".

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

It was also resolved that a deputation consisting of the following members should wait on His Excellency the Viceroy at as early a date as possible and place before him the views of the Committee on the subject:— Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir William Roberts, Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur, M.A., Rashid Khan, Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande, Mr. Roger Thomas, Capt. S. R. Pocock and Mr. L. Madhava Reddy.

Indian Central Cotton Committee

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta was elected Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at the 45th meeting of the Committee held in Bombay on Friday. Mr. P. M. Kharegat, Vice-President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, presided. The Committee also decided to request the Government of India to extend the services of its Secretary, Mr. D. N. Mehta, for a further period of five years.

Glowing tributes to the services rendered by the retiring Vice-President, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, to the Committee were paid by Sir William Roberts, Mr. Roger Thomas, and Sir Madhaorao Deshpande to the efforts of Sir Chunilal Mehta, as Vice-President of the Committee for the past four years, to better the lot of cotton growers in India.

The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee for financing a number of new research schemes including those relating to the improvement of Dharwar-American cotton grown in Kannada districts in Bombay Province, cotton marketing surveys in Gujarat, the adjoining Agencies and States of Kathiawar and South Rajputana and Madras, and distribution of H.1 strain in the Western areas in Madras Province.

Horticultural Society Of India

The formation of 'The Horticultural Society of India' on 1st January 1942 is announced. It will primarily be a Scientific Society, on an all India basis and its purpose will be to advance the cause of Horticulture and Horticultural Sciences in India in all its aspects. The Society will attempt to achieve this purpose,—

(a) by publishing an Horticultural Journal which shall be called "The Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of India"; (b) by publishing popular literature on Horticulture in the forms of books, booklets, leaflets and bulletins; (c) by holding general and local meetings with a view to diffusing horticultural knowledge among the public and facilitating intercourse between members; (d) by encouraging original investigations; and (e) by organising efforts to create facilities for horticultural work in the country.

A strong organising committee has been formed with Dr. G. S. Cheema, D.Sc. Horticulturist to Government, Bombay, Poona, as Chairman and Dr. P. K. Sen, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph. D (Lond.), Horticulturist, Bihar, Sabour, as Secretary.

"UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS"

LAHORE:—The Director of Information, Punjab, has issued the following press note:— Statements have been appearing in a section of the press to the effect that the Director of Panchayats, Punjab, while speaking at a meeting of Panchayat Officers' in Model Town in connection with Panchayat Officers' Refresher Course, made derogatory allusions to Mr. M. A Jinnah. The allegations has no foundation in fact. The statements or allusions ascribed to the Director of Panchayats were never made by him.—United Press.

ELEVEN DIE IN FIRE TRAGEDY

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 23.

A fire broke out in Mahuva near the spinning mills. Huts of labourers were gutted. Eleven men and women died and two narrowly escaped. Fire brigade help came after three hours.

Sweepers of Kotda village near Mahuva have been it is alleged beaten by village people and some of them have fled to Mahuva.

Rangoon Police Chief In Calcutta Hospital

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Wilfred Marsh, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon (according to the latest civil list "Director of Civil Evacuation, Burma) who was a casualty in the recent air raid on Rangoon, was brought here to-day by a plane from Rangoon. Mr. Marsh, who had a fractured leg, has been admitted into the Presidency General Hospital".—A. P.

Jawahar's Advice To Vidyapith Students

BENARES Jan. 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Har Prasad Sikshan Nidhi Trust which has been created with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs by Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta for running the Kashi Vidyapith. Until now Pandit Nehru was the Trustee.

Addressing the students of the Vidyapith Pandit Nehru advised them to devote their holidays in the villages and carry on the constructive programme of the Congress.—United Press.

Blackmore And Son Rewarded

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Governor of Bombay on Friday morning presented Royal Humane Society awards to Mr. John P. Blackmore and his son, Mr. John E. Blackmore, for bravery in saving life at Juhu in 1940. Mr. J. P. Blackmore, who had received recognition from the Society for similar act of bravery some time ago, was presented with a vellum certificate. Mr. J. E. Blaskmore received a bronze medal and a Vellum certificate. While bathing near Lone Palm at Juhu on Sunday, June 9, 1940, Mr. Blackmore and his son heard cries for help and saw four Indian gentlemen about 50 yards further out apparently exhausted. Both father and son dashed towards them but the breakers beat them back. Realising that without a lifeline they would be unable to do anything Mr. Blackmore instructed his son to endeavour to reach the men while he went for a lifeline. The younger Mr. Blackmore reached one of the swimmers and prevented him from being washed further out. Meanwhile the father returned with a lifeline and life belt, struggled through the breakers to his son and the other man and the three of them were eventually dragged to shore.

Mr. Blackmore immediately requested a by-stander to take his car and an improvised lifebouy to the aerodrome and to request a pilot to drop the lifebuoy near another of the exhausted swimmers. This was done and a second man was rescued. Mr. J. P. Blackmore is the Lighting Superintendent of the Bombay Gas Company. His son is now a Sergeant in the Indian Air Force and has recently obtained his pilot's wings.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 77,70,776-8-4.

FOR INDIAN RED CROSS AND AMENITIES FOR TROOPS

Rs. 147 The Officers and Staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. Sholapur, (monthly). Rs. 132 The Staff of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., Ltd., (monthly).

FOR R. A. F.

Rs. 440-12-6 The Officers and Staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd., Sholapur, (monthly). 131-4-0 The Staff of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., Ltd., (monthly).

FOR CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, LONDON, FOR WAR PURPOSES

Rs. 959-1-0 "Anonymous".

MONTHLY DONATION RECEIVED THROUGH THE BOMBAY HOUSE WAR EFFORT COMMITTEE AS UNDER:—

Rs. 2,665-1-0 The Directors of Tata Sons Ltd., and Officers and Staff of Tata Concerns in Bombay, earmarked.

Grand total Rs. 77,75,481-7-10.

LONDON:—The Norwegian Government in London has made membership of Nasjonal Samling—Quisling's party—a legal offence and proclaimed the organisation "a party of traitors".

The existing members of the party are liable to imprisonment for life and even death penalty.

JAP—SOVIET CONFLICT INEVITABLE?

Russians Expecting Nazi Offensive In Spring, Says Cripps

ICY GRAVE FOR GERMAN TROOPS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to Moscow, states that the Russian Army numbers nine million men. The Russians anticipate a new German offensive in spring and hope to give the Germans the 'coup de grace' next autumn or winter.

Sir Stafford Cripps said: "Russia and Japan have long-standing differences which, I am convinced, will never ultimately be solved except by force."

Nazis Demoralised

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.

A report that German troops are now surrendering to the Russians is contained in a Front Line despatch to the "Pravda" giving details of sweeping new Soviet successes in Valdai hills, south of Leningrad and northwest of Moscow.

It says: "Our troops which pierced German defence lines and penetrated deep into their defences, demoralised the German troops. At present small groups of defeated German battalions keep coming out on to the roadway connecting Andreapol and Toropets. A whole company of the 591st Independent battalion and its Commander Lieutenant Ernst Konrad surrendered to one of our units."

FROZEN TO DEATH

A supplement to the Soviet communique says: "As stated by the Soviet Information Bureau thousands of Germans have been frozen to death on the Russian field. Recently our troops captured an order of the Commander of the Ninth German Army which disclosed difficulties of providing warm clothing for the German soldiers. In every infantry division warm body belts are being issued to every tenth man. These body belts are destined only for those soldiers who are actually in trenches.

DESERTIONS

A prisoner of the tenth company of the 25th Finnish Infantry Regiment stated, 'From the third battalion of our regiment more than forty soldiers deserted: of these only twenty were caught. The machine-gun company of the same battalion refused to advance on Soviet troops and disbanded. Many soldiers were arrested and imprisoned."

TREMENDOUS ADVANCE

The new Russian advance between Moscow and Leningrad was described in authoritative circles in London to-day as extremely important and it is thought that we shall be able to see repercussions in the next few days. It is interesting to note that most westerly point reached in the new advance is Starya Toropa which is getting very close to Velikie Luki, an important railway junction and is actually west of Smolensk although 130 miles north of that town. This represents a tremendous advance and the Germans in the Rzhev area must be getting in a difficult position. It does not mean, however that the Germans will have to give up their siege of Leningrad yet.

FREED FROM THE TERROR

An enormous area equal in size to England and Scotland combined has already been freed from German occupation and the area is still growing. The inhabitants now know what German occupation means as Stalin had told them. Besides the seizure of food and warm clothing, in almost every township the advancing Soviet troops found a number of corpses of men and women swinging from improvised gibbets—murdered by the Germans for holding back food and clothing or otherwise showing loyalty to their country. Immediate help has to be given to the populations of the liberated region. Special hot-meals trains are now being run over the Moscow-Leningrad line a long stretch of which is now again working, each train supplying 4,000 meals daily.—Reuter.

The Kolhapur Central War Committee met on Friday at the Prime Minister's office, Mr. Perry presiding. It was resolved to send Rs. 5,000 to Indian Soldiers Aid Fund from Udayshanker's Dance collections made by Her Highness Shri Tarabai Maharani.

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

Nine New Towns Captured: Main Lines Of Enemy Communication Cut

MOSCOW, Jan. 23.

The Russians on Friday night announced their biggest advance since the Soviet counter-offensive hurried the Germans back from Moscow approaches seven weeks ago.

They have smashed through the German lines on the seventy miles front between Smolensk and Leningrad, reaching points only just 100 miles from the Latvian frontier.

The town of Rzhev is completely encircled with Soviet troops astride the Moscow Riga railway for many miles to the west.

They have reached a line parallel with Smolensk, which is thus seriously threatened from the north.

In two places the Russian troops are only about 40 miles from the important railway junction of Velikiye Luze—the scene of heavy fighting last summer These places are Andrepol and Toropa—the latter on the Moscow-Riga railway line.

In this enterprising advance 2,000 townships have been liberated from the invader and the Germans have lost in killed alone over 17,000 men.

A special announcement by the Soviet Information Bureau tonight says "Troops of the north-western and Kalinin front have occupied the towns of Kholm, Torpetz, Selizharovo, Zapadnaya, Dvina, Olenino and Staraya Toropa.

About 10 to 12 days ago troops of the north-western and Kalinin fronts after fierce battles broke through the defence line of the enemy south of the towns of Ostashkov and Selizharovo, and began to advance.

Fulfilling the task allotted to them our troops advanced more than 100 kilometres.

Thus one of the main lines of communication of German troops—the railway line between Rzhev and Velikye Lugi—has been cut and captured by our troops. Two-thousand inhabited localities been liberated from German invaders.

From January 9 to 22 the following booty was captured 350 guns, 52 armoured cars and tanks, 430 heavy and light machine-guns, 90 trenchmortars, 7,740 lorries, 480 motor cycles, 846 bicycles, 20 radio stations, 26,000 mines, 71,000 shells, 8,05,000 cartridges, one Fontoon Bridge installation, 16 flatbottomed motor boats, 32 tractors, 360 kilometres of telephone cable, one motorboat, eight engines, 355 railway cars and a great amount of other military equipment and material

LOAN FOR UPKEEP FOR POLISH ARMY

A loan of 300 million roubles for the upkeep of the Polish army in Russia has been granted under the agreement signed in Kuibyshev, says the Moscow Radio.

The Soviets have also granted a loan of an unspecified amount for the upkeep of a Czechoslovak Brigade in Russia.

In their advance the Russians in ten days have swept forward some 65 miles and have captured nine large towns.

Kholm on the west bank of the river Lovat is the most northerly point of the advance.

The most southerly is Staraya Toropa on the Moscow-Riga railway line, only 46 miles from the railway junction of Velikiye Lugi.

The advance was made by the combined forces of General Zhukov's army, which drove the Germans out of Kalinin, and the troops of the Leningrad command sweeping through Valdai Hills.

STOP PRESS

U. SAW'S BROTHER TO SEE CHURCHILL

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

It is reported Mr. M. M. Jee, U. Saw's brother who has lived in Britain for last ten years working one time as journalist dealing with Indian affairs is seeking an interview with Mr. Churchill to state U. Saw's case. Mr. Jee is now employed in a Goverament office.

India's Defence Must Be Made Her Own Concern

PUT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHARGE, URGES RAJAJI

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

The hope that Britain would win the war and that a democratic form of Government would be established in India with the representatives of the people administering the country, was expressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier, addressing a largely attended public meeting to-night held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee on "Defence and Deadlock."

If Britain lost or made a bad peace, he said, it would be a very hard task for Indians against the new-comers.

"We must, therefore, pray for the best. We must pray that we should be free, that Britain should have the wisdom dawning upon her and that we should be masters of our own house", added Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said:—Defence of the country was not merely a theoretical necessity nor a political discussion academically conducted. The enemies were at their door, and they could hear even the noise of their activities at the door. Therefore, the defence of our country was "an acute, actual and blood-curdling subject." Defence was not a mere theory of administration.

The speaker characterised the present defence position as "unsatisfactory and at once proceeded to make it clear that he did not wish to be a scare-monger for more reasons than one. But at the same time, he said, the minimum must be told. He would not tell the story, but "what the Premier of Australia had said publicly." Mr. Curtin had stated that the position was not satisfactory and urged upon the British Government in a very combative manner that they "should look after the Pacific and not merely look after their own island with its protecting moat."

"Responsible men in India must feel rather upset when they hear Mr. Curtin speak in this language. But there is consolation and reason for apprehension in that, apprehension, because what happens to Australia might happen to India". There was consolation in that if the enemy went to Australia India might be safe to that extent. Similarly Australia might feel that if the enemy went to India, Australia might be safe to that extent.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOVT. AND PEOPLE.

It was only a few months ago, the speaker said, when the battle was between the Congress and the British, that this 'de facto' Government insisted in stating and underlining the fact that "their long association with India has put upon them responsibility which they cannot divest themselves of". The defence of the country was one of those responsibilities. It was a good enough phrase for answering political demands, but when the enemy was at the door, "the commitment becomes more serious than that. The commitment is very serious and let us hope that there is no room for fear, but if we have any imagination, we must easily see that a house divided against itself cannot withstand the shock of the enemy's onslaught". "The house is divided between the De Facto Government and the De Facto people, a much more tragic division of the house than any political difference or other divisions.

NO LIVE CO-OPERATION.

Can we tolerate a difference between the people and the Government on this occasion, he asked. It was true, he said, Indian soldiers were fighting most heroically, technicall and professionally, India should be proud of their achievement. The people of this country were sending materials. That was no doubt co-operation. But what about the three hundred millions and what about the bulk of the people of this country? he asked.

He was saying, Mr. Rajagopalachariar remarked, that the people of this country had expressed their non-co-operation with the Government through two organisations of this importance. The Muslim League and the Indian National Congress.

If these two political organisations, led by two world-famous leaders like Mahatmaji and Mr. Jinnah, have not co-operated with the Government for one reason or another, it will not do for the Government to answer me by saying that the people are co-operating with us. The De Facto Government necessarily mean a minimum amount of co-operation on the part of every man, woman and child in the country. Otherwise, it would not be a De Facto Government and would not be responsible either. This is not the live co-operation that a nation in the defensive in modern warfare has to offer to its own state."

Britain was sending its messengers to America and other places, whereas they should have come to India and made peace with the defacto President of the people of India." It might be said that I should address all this to Mr. Churchill and the British people continued Mr. Rajagopalachariar. But nations do not speak in that manner. Nations can speak only in this manner to one another The voice of India can reach Britain only if from the Himlayas to the Cape this indefensible position which the British Government has taken is made the subject matter of condemnation in no uncertain voice. It is no use a few learned people saying "make all the members brown and if all the members of the Central Government are brown and polished properly, then everything will be solved". It is no use saying that what we want must be made plain.

We want now and at once a Government of the nation, a national Government in charge of everything. We want a declaration that for all time, our dependency is gone and that we are a free people. What is wanted therefore is a divesting of all responsibility at once during this war and for the purpose of this war. If this is, done then India's defence becomes her own concern."

"To-day the work before the Congress is that everybody should make it clear that Britain is not doing her duty at this crisis, that the only way to save her honour and responsibility as well as our own is to transfer full responsibility to the people of India.

Referring to the criticism that responsibility could not be accepted at the eleventh hour, the speaker said that none would defend them except themselves and that whether it was the eleventh hour or the twelfth hour even, they had to shoulder the responsibility. It was never too late to do what was their duty.

Whether Britain did her duty by India or not it must be the duty of everyone of them to organise the villages and make them self sufficient. As a consequence of the present crisis, he hoped they would have a far more deeply rooted Hindu-Muslim unity than any unity which he could bring by going about and talking to intransigent leaders.

C. R. CALLING!

Radio Message To Indians In Malaya

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The following is the text of a message broadcast in Tamil on the A.I.R. by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar last night:—

"Indians in Malaya, we here in India who are yet in comparative fortune, share with you in mind every minute all the miseries and all the pain and suffering that we know you are undergoing in this war which has come upon you for no sin of yours. Brave men and women should take joy as well as misfortune as it comes. We cannot take the good things and reject the troubles and dangers involved in the adventure.

"In such difficulties as you are faced with, all Indians in Malaya should consider themselves as members of one family and help one another without thought of 'mine' and 'yours.' There must be numerous people stranded in utmost difficulty. Anyone who is better off than his neighbour should help and relieve distress as far as possible. Misfortune becomes good fortune if we forget all differences and help one another. Do not yield to the temptation of blaming one another in the hour of trial. Organise mutual assistance and India will be proud of you when the better day dawns."—A.P.

Sind Premier At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind arrived here to-day and is staying in Anand Bhawan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also returned from Benares to-day.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux is expected to return to Karachi from here.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux had a long talk with Pandit Nehru to-day. It is learned that before returning to Karachi to-night or to-morrow morning the Sind Premier will see Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru also.

Approached by the Associated Press, Khan Bahadur Allah Bux declined to say anything at the moment about the nature of his visit to Allahabad.

Punctually at four o'clock, the Sind Premier with Pandit Nehru called on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Sind Premier was seen carrying a file with him. —A.P.

Nehru Sees Sapru

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

The Sind Premier and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spent about an hour and a half with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at his house this afternoon. They had their tea there.

Mr. Allah Bux will leave Allahabad to-morrow morning.—A.P.

FIERCE AIR BATTLE OVER RANGOON

NO PEACE WITH JAPAN

CHUNGKING, Jan. 24.

A firm pledge that whatever the outcome of the battle in the South-west Pacific, China will continue to resist the Japanese, was given by Pan Kungchan, Chinese Vice-Minister for Information, in an interview in Chungking to-day.

The statement was apparently made to dispel rumours and speculation aroused about the possibility that China might make peace with Japan if the Japanese captured Singapore.

"Chinese resistance will be continued whether we win or lose without any consideration for material gains or interests", declared Pan Kungchan.—Reuter.

INDIA IS THE ACID TEST!

London Meeting Demands Freedom For Indian People

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A resolution calling on the British Government to recognise immediately national independence of India was passed at an India League Independence Day demonstration in London to-day. The Government was also asked to negotiate at once with the Indian National Congress for setting up a provisional Government.

Mr. Harry Pollitt said if the Allies were to win, Britain must reverse her Indian policy. "Japan is taking full advantage of the people's lack of confidence and trust in the professions of the imperialist powers". Mr. Pollitt said, "Once we change our attitude it will be the start of a mighty anti-Fascist movement in the Far East which will soon put an end to Japan's intentions there."

The Bishop of Chelmsford said in a message that the value of the Atlantic Charter was gravely prejudiced if India was to be excluded.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, M.P. wrote: "British Government must be made to realise that India is the acid test of our wholeheartedness in the anti-Fascist struggles'"—Reuter.

ALEXANDER'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Twice as many U-Boats are being sunk as are officially claimed by the British stated the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, to-day.

To those "expressing grave doubts" about the Far East, Mr. Alexander declared. "From the way the war is going against the central Axis enemy, we are bound to come to a situation when, with help of the United States fleet, we shall be able to do just what we will with Japan. The Russians are now rolling back the German hordes only because they held on when no one else would have held on."—Reuter.

AN AUSTRALIAN FOR WAR CABINET?

PERTH: Jan. 24.

Mr. Curtin has demanded Australian representation on the Imperial War Cabinet in a statement to the Press here to-day. He also demanded the formation of a Pacific War Council on which all countries concerned in the Pacific struggle should be represented.

LUCKNOW:—A new organisation called the Jamait-ul-Muhideena Watan to promote communal amity and fellow service, irrespective of caste and creed, has been formed in Lucknow. It also aims at finding out ways and means of educating the public at large in efficiently and courageously meeting the present external danger to India.

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Japanese Suffer Heavy Defeat

Rice Fields Littered With Plane Wreckages

RANGOON, January 24.

The Japanese suffered another severe air defeat to-day when they twice attempted to raid Rangoon and lost, it is unofficially stated, seven out of seven bombers and nine fighters, while a number of others were severely damaged. Most of these planes are said to have been bagged by A. V. G. Aircraft. There were no Allied losses.

There were many dog-fights north-east of Rangoon during both the raids which took place between 10-45 and 1-00. Our fighters again shattered the enemy formations. The fields were littered once more with burning wreckages and pieces of Japanese planes. The victory was so complete that the Japanese did not stop to unload their bombs. It is believed unofficially that R.A.F. pilots brought down four bombers and five fighters.

NO BOMBS DROPPED

There was, during the second raid, it is unofficially learnt, a whole force of seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters. The action took place at a great height. One enemy fighter, visibly attacked by an AVG, made as if to dive and crashed to the ground. None of the population was hurt. There was also some anti-aircraft fire. The first raid is believed to have been an all-fighter battle, in which the enemy was again worsted, a great proportion of whom being destroyed or damaged.

Other unofficial reports agree that nine aircraft were destroyed. It is believed that we lost one machine, the pilot of which is safe.

A 'communique' received this afternoon by the Civil Defence Department shows that there were no bombs on the Rangoon area during the enemy raids of yesterday. Some bombs were dropped in the paddy fields north of Rangoon and killed one villager. Other villagers were given warnings yesterday, but no incidents were reported.

REMARKABLE SIGHT

An eye witness of the air battle on the outskirts of Rangoon said that villages saw an amazing sight. Our fighters flew right into the enemy formations whose bombers were protected by numerous fighters. The latter repeatedly dived through the clouds but our fighters were too quick and our pilots too dashing for the enemy. Ricefields were soon dotted with the burning wreckages of Jap planes and the sky overhead was dotted with dropping pilots. The rest of the Japanese fled.—A.P.

Japanese Fighting On 7 Fronts

Furious Battle Raging Opposite Singapore

LONDON, Jan. 23.

With their thrust into Burma and descent around New Guinea the Japanese are now fighting on seven fronts the other being Malaya, Philippines, Moluccas, Borneo and China. says "Analist".

Manchuria might indeed be included, because according to the latest well-informed estimates the Japanese are maintaining fully half a million men there.

In Burma the Japanese are evidently attacking with a considerable force owing to elephants carrying guns through the jungle

Some observers expect a two pronged attack across the Salween River, northeastwards of Rangoon, and 'via' Kawkareik straight at Moulmein. In the Kawkereik direction British defence has hitherto been holding well, but official reports are emphasizing the numbers available to the Japanese wisely as a caution against complacency.

FURIOUS BATTLE

In Malaya the battle for roads leading from the west and the east and down through the centre of the Peninsula to Johore Bahru opposite Singapore island increases in fury.

Against an effective British counter-attack towards Muar must be put the danger of a new Japanese thrust from the east coast between Endau and Mersing. Generally the British appear to be holding the enemy, but again the latter's numerical superiority may compel further retreat.

On one point the reports are emphatic—there are no Japanese south of Batu Pahat on the west coast. Without wishful thinking one may fairly ask how long the Japanese can sustain the present tremendous effort.

The Chinese, who are better equipped than anyone to penetrate Japanese designs, say that they are going all out to seize south-eastern Asia and encircling the rampart of islands and then, provided with all necessary raw materials, sit down to consolidate their hold in a wellnigh impregnable position.

NO OIL YET

But as yet they have got no oil, which is their supreme need. The Dutch have effectively scorched the oilfields of Tarakan and Balik Papan in Borneo, and will unhesitatingly do the same in other fields if necessary.

The Chinese offensive steadily increasing over all their vast territory must tell sooner or later. For the Japanese, speed in accomplishing plans is everything—and for the Allies, to hang on like grim death to Java, Sumatra, Singapore and Burma.

The United States War Department 'communique' issued on Friday evening was devoted entirely to a harsh Japanese proclamation of death sentences for civilian offences, which was signed by General Homma, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. The list includes failure to obey Japanese orders, and refusal to accept military notes or currency circulated by the invaders.

A naval spokesman said, "some of the enemy submarines which have been and are still operating off the United States Atlantic coast, will never return home"

Whether or not these submarines have been captured or destroyed the spokesman declared that, "the two-way traffic is satisfactorily on the decline" as far as the submarines invading the United States territorial waters are concerned.

BURMA WELCOMES CHINESE TROOPS

An enthusiastic welcome to Chinese troops entering Burma is described by the official Chinese correspondent attached to the expeditionary forces.

He says: "Chinese troops ordered to reinforce the British forces in Burma are received with open arms everywhere they go. They are wildly welcomed by the Burmans who treat them not as strangers but as distant cousins coming back for a visit".

JAP AIRCRAFT FORMATIONS SCATTERED

LONDON, January 24.

Although only six enemy aircraft were officially claimed as destroyed in Thursday's engagement over Singapore the total Japanese losses were probably considerably more, states the Air Ministry news service.

Hurricanes attacked so aggressively that the Japanese formations were completely broken up and scattered over the sky. Two pilots each destroyed two aircraft.

A Flight-Lieutenant who fought in the battle of Britain, shot down two bombers in flames, before returning to his base with his own aircraft riddled with bullet holes.

Sixteen holes were counted including some in the engine and three in the airscrew. Yet the aircraft was in the action again on the following morning.—Reuter.

Japs In Bataan Peninsula

British Withdrawal In Malaya

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Japanese troops have taken a number of General MacArthur's position on the west coast of Bataan Peninsula.

The Japanese were supported by guns of warships. A War Department communique says the Japanese were expelled from some points by fierce counter-attacks, but other points were retained by the enemy.

HEAVY LOSSES

The text of the Communique states: "Fresh Japanese troops are continuing heavy attacks on General MacArthur's troops in Bataan Peninsula. These attacks are particularly heavy on the left flank and supported by the fire of hostile naval vessels and aircraft. The enemy has succeeded in taking a number of positions on the west coast. Fierce counter-attacks by our troops expelled the Japanese from some of these points but others remain in possession of the enemy. Heavy losses were suffered on both sides. The enemy continues to land new troops in Subic Bay and the west coast of Bataan Peninsula, greatly increasing the numerical superiority of the invaders. Though fatigued from constant fighting, American and Philippine troops continue their stubborn resistance savagely to every advance made by the enemy".

WITHDRAWAL IN MALAYA

On the east coast of Malaya our forces are withdrawing south of the river Mersing and in the centre our forces are continuing their withdrawal south of Segemat, it is stated authoritatively in London to-day.

In the west enemy pressure has increased in the Batu Pahat area south of the Muar. In Burma our forces are withdrawing east of Moulmein. This is probably the force which was in the Kawkareik sector but they are not being heavily pressed by the enemy. Apparently our troops carried out a very successful action in the Kawkareik area against very superior forces and that enabled them to withdraw with the enemy following closely.

JAPANESE CLAIM.

Japanese Imperial Headquarters announce: "Japanese military and naval forces succeeded at dawn of January 23rd in landing near Rabaul on the island of New Britain. Specially trained Japanese marines succeeded in landing at Kavieng, New Ireland, on the same day."

ENEMY TANKS DESTROYED.

SINGAPORE:—A Far East War Communique issued here states "there has been no change in the situation on the east coast of Malaya. There has been fighting in the vicinity of Batu Pahat, at Paloh and north of Tong Peng. Some enemy tanks and vehicles have been destroyed. Last night aircraft of the Far Eastern Command attacked enemy troops and transports south of Labis. A number of bombs were dropped on the road amongst vehicles and personnel and caused damage and casualties. The enemy was also machine-gunned in this area. All our aircraft returned safely from these operations. —Reuter.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE SUNK

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A BRITISH WARSHIP IN THE FAR EAST HAS SUNK A JAPANESE SUBMARINE. SOME CREW WERE TAKEN PRISONERS.—REUTER.

U. S. WAR PRISONERS IN SHANGHAI

TOKIO, Jan. 24.

About 1,200 American war prisoners, including Commander W. S. Cunningham, arrived in Shanghai from Wake Island on Friday says a Domei message. They are probably being landed on Saturday for internment. Some prisoners, captured when the United States gunboat wake was captured at Shanghai early in the pacific war, were allowed aboard to welcome them.—Reuter.

FATE OF MILITIA GARRISON NOT KNOWN

MELBOURNE, January 24.

A report from Port Moresby says that the Japanese have forced a landing at Rabaul. Troopships are in Rabaul Harbour while five warships are standing off the coast.

There is no news of the fate of the Militia Garrison.—Reuter.

Parsi Youth Problems

Education With A Technical Bias

A resolution endorsing the decision of the Parsi Education Conference and welcoming the steps taken by its convenors to promote the creation of a Parsi Education Board consisting of qualified Parsi educationists to guide and direct the education imparted to Parsi Children in Parsi Educational Institutions, was passed by the second Parsi Youth Conference held at the C. J. Hall under the Chairmanship of Lady Jehangir on Saturday evening.

The resolution further expressed the urgent necessity of introducing the Activity Principle in Elementary Education and vocational bias in the secondary schools, and for that purpose recommended the organisation of well-equipped workshop in all Parsi schools so that practical education might be given to Parsi children, and thus it might become possible to organise small and large scale industries to reduce and eliminate the extensive unemployment that existed in the community.

AMENDMENT

By an amendment that was moved on the resolution the non-Parsi educationists were also included in the Parsi Education Board. The main resolution that was amended to this effect, when put to vote was carried unanimously. The resolution was moved by Mr. S. S. Pavri and seconded by Miss K. Cama.

FAITH IN YOUTH

Lady Jehangir, in her Presidential address, expressed her faith in the youth of the community. Reviewing the work done by the Conference in course of the last two years Lady Jehangir said that the most encouraging feature of the Conference was that the youth of the community had become conscious of the fact that education of the charity schools needed complete overhauling. At the last conference, she said, every speaker had deprecated the practice of giving doles, and she was glad to find that as a preliminary measure the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat had reduced the doles.

Proceeding, Lady Jehangir said that she could realise the very great and urgent need of establishing good schools for poor boys, schools would run on progressive lines with a view to turning boys suitable for some sort of employment.

Prof Choksi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference welcomed the delegates.

Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad of Poona inaugurates the Conference.

The Conference will continue to-day.

Orissa Congress M.L.A. Arrested

CUTTACK, Jan. 24.

Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury, a prominent Congress member of the Orissa Assembly, was arrested here this evening under the Defence of India Rules.

A report from Puri states that Mr. Mohan Das, M.L.A. has been arrested at Nimapara under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Admission To Indian Military Academy

As already announced by the Government of India, the usual periodical entrance examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy has been suspended and candidates for the Academy are selected after an interview only.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS FOR TIMOR

LISBON, January 24.

The departure of Portuguese troops for Timor was undertaken "as a result of conversations with the British Government."

This was disclosed tonight in an announcement by the Prime Minister Dr. Salazar. The Portuguese Assembly has expressed its thanks to Dr. Salazar "for the smooth solution of the Timor affairs."

Portuguese forces which had been held in readiness have left Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa for Timor to take charge of the defence of the Portuguese part of that island, said the Lisbon radio, quoting a statement by Dr. Salazar.

Their transport to 'Jo Belo' will be escorted by a Portuguese warship, said the announcer.

Timor is 450 miles north of Australia and is jointly owned by Holland and Portugal.

Dutch and Australian troops were sent to the island recently following reports of Japanese submarine activity.

GEN. WAVELL IS TOPNOTCH, SAYS SIR K. MURDOCH

BATAVIA, January 24.

Sir Keith Murdoch, the Australian newspaper proprietor and editor, has arrived here on his way home to Australia from England.

"I have the greatest confidence in General Wavell's Leadership," he said after an interview with the Allied Commander-in-Chief in the south-west Pacific.—Reuter.

CZECH-POLISH CONFEDERATION

Agreement To Co-ordinate Foreign, Internal & Social Policies Signed

LONDON, Jan. 23.

An agreement signed in London today by Poland and Czechoslovakia provides for the confederation of the two Governments who agree to co-ordinate foreign, military, economic, financial, social, and cultural policies.

The agreement which will be open to all other countries of central Europe to sign is the first to incorporate the Atlantic Charter into a document laying the foundations for future relations between two European states.

The two Governments also adopted a resolution expressing conviction, that the security and prosperity of the area between the Baltic and the Aegan sea would depend primarily on their confederation collaborating with that founded by Greece and Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

R.A.F. ATTACK ON ENEMY AERODROMES

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A Communique issued by the Air Ministry on Friday noon on the subject of raids on Germany says: "Last night, aircraft of the bomber command made a concentrated attack on objectives at Munster. Large fires were left burning. Enemy aerodromes in Holland and docks at Dunkirk were also bombed. Mines were laid in enemy waters.

Aircraft of the fighter command attacked an enemy aerodrome in northern France. Hudson aircraft of the coastal command on patrol over the Friesian Islands bombed and hit an enemy supply vessel.

From these operations two aircraft of the bomber command are missing. One aircraft of the coastal command is missing from patrol yesterday."—Reuter.

HITLER'S MILITARY SECRET POLICE GET ADDITIONAL POWERS

Somewhere in Europe, Jan. 24.

A special confidential order giving Hitler's secret military police certain powers in the German Navy, has just come to light. Signed by Adolf Hitler as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and by Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of the General Staff, it was published in confidential fleet orders on September 15 last.

The order runs: "I authorise officials of the secret military police (Gehiem Feldpolizei) to exercise military command over petty officers and enlisted men serving under their leadership".

It is known that interference of the secret police in German and German occupied ports has from time to time been leading to trouble, particularly between the police and U-boat crews. Free fights are becoming a frequent occurrence when secret police try to exercise their authority, so much so that these agents now never go about singly.—Reuter.

EIGHTY THOUSAND HAJ PILGRIMS THIS YEAR

JEDDAH, Jan. 23.

About 80,000 pilgrims assembled at Arafat this year, where Emir Feisal deputised for King Ibn Saud.

Apart from large incursions from Yemen, Nejid, Iraq and elsewhere, the following numbers of pilgrims had arrived by sea at Jeddah proper for the Haj: Indians 10,044, Egyptians 3,613, Sudanese 1396 Takroories 7,048, and Palestinians 951.

The movement from Suakin comprising the Sudanese and the Takroories was the largest ever made according to available records.

Pilgrims who arrived by sea totalled 23,863 compared with only 11,320 last year.—Reuter.

CABINET MINISTERS TO CAMPAIGN FOR CONSCRIPTION

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.

The Canadian Cabinet Ministers are to go "all out" to obtain the Government's release from its pledge against conscription through the forthcoming plebescite.

A number of Ministers will participate in a platform campaign for this purpose.—Reuter.

BOMBS DROPPED IN EAST ANGLIA TOWN

LONDON, January 24.

An Air Ministry communique on Friday night stated, "This morning enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a coastal town in East Anglia. Several houses were destroyed and a small number of people were killed."—Reuter.

Baluch Unit Officials' Bravery

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

For gallant leadership and bravery throughout the Eritrean campaign, Lt.-Col. B. S. Sundius Smith of a battalion of the 10th Baluch Regiment has been awarded the D. S. O., while the Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. Safdar Ali Khan, Medical Officer of the same unit, for coolness and resourcefulness under fire, says a Press Note.—A. P.

Sir Chunila B. Mehta has been elected as the Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—A. P.

An oil-portrait of the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., by the well-known Parsi Artist, Mr. Erach A. Bhiwandiwala.

LABOUR APPROVES ROOSEVELT PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

President Roosevelt is said to have suggested at conferences with leaders of Congress, industrial organisations and the American Federation of Labour that they select a joint committee of three on each side to settle any factional differences during the war.

It is understood that the President's move has the approval of most Labour leaders.

President Rooevelt is also reported to have asked these Labour leaders to confer with him occasionally on production matters to assure uninterrupted work on the victory programme.—Renter.

U. S. Senate Votes Money For Ship-Building

The Senate to-day passed and sent to the Whitehouse legislation authorising the expenditure of 775 million dollars on new shipbuilding and ship repair facilities.—Reuter.

U. S. To Beat Hitler In Armaments

WASHINGTON, Jan. [illegible].

According to the office of facts and figures, the production of weapons and supplies of war this year will be three times larger than the production in the past eighty months. The production of planes and tanks in 1942 will equal that of Hitler in all the years before 1939. The output of tanks and other vehicles however, are now over three times as large as a year ago, and the output of guns of all types is quintuple.—Reuter.

U. S. Ambassador To Moscow

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

It is indicated in informed circles in Washington to-day that Mr. Averill Harriman, who was President Roosevelt's "Lease Lend" expediter in Britain, may be appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

Lucky Ship's Hazardous Career

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The arrival of the liner "Santa Paula" (9135 tons) after a hazardous voyage across the Atlantic is announced by the navy authorities.

When "Santa Paula" was two days out of the West African port of Lagos a submarine suddenly appeared off the port Bow and fired a torpedo which missed by 20 feet, the helmsman turned the vessels so sharply that many passengers were thrown from chairs.

Six hours later a second torpedo was fired by an unknown submarine which crossed the liner's bows. Off the United States coast to-day "Santa Paula" narrowly escaped a collision when she and other vessels, all totally darkened and running at full speed, zigzagged to avoid submarines.—Reuter.

Two Frenchmen Executed

VICHY, Jan. 23.

The execution of two men in Paris yesterday has been announced by the German authorities. The first, Salomon Carmanovic, was condemned to death for "working for the enemy" and the second, Louis Blaise, for being in possession of arms.—Reuter.

Grain Cultivation Must Be Substituted Sugar Cane

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 22.

A famine conference of the Agriculturists was held at Bel Pimpalgaon in the Navase taluka under the Presidenship of Mr. Deogirikar of Poona.

A resolution to the effect that arrangements should be made either by the Government or by the land-owners for the cultivation of grain in the watery area throughout the taluka in place of sugar cane and that grass should be grown in the unused watery places.

AMERICAS UNITE AGAINST AXIS

Decide To Break With Japan, Germany And Italy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24.

The Pan-American Conference has approved a formula for "rupture with the Axis."

M. Matinzo (Bolivia) announcing the Conference's decision said, "As an affirmation of American solidarity the Conference recommends the rupture of diplomatic, political and commercial relations with Germany, Italy and Japan in accordance with internal laws and the circumstances of each country.

M. Matinzo explained that the original rupture resolution submitted by Columbia, Mexico and Venezuela had been modified, because "two great nations believed modifications necessary."

M. Matinzo added that no dissent from continental solidarity should be read into the attitude of Argentina and Chile. Every effort had been made to bring these two countries into complete accord with others. The difference was one of form rather than fundamentals.

Matinzo then read the new formula which the Conference had approved.

"MAGNA CARTA" OF AMERICAS

Senator Matinzo explained that the modified declaration, to which all nations had agreed, consisted of four paragraphs, which are as follows:—

Firstly, the American Republics reaffirm their determination to consider all acts of aggression by an extra-continental state against one of themselves as an act of aggression against them all, and as constituting an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of the Americas.

Secondly, the American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity in the determination to co-operate for reciprocal protection until the effects of the present aggression have disappeared.

Thirdly the American Republics in accordance with the procedure laid down by their internal laws, and taking into consideration the position and the circumstances of each country in regard to the present conflict recommend the rupture of relations with Japan, Germany, and Italy, because one was the first to attack these states, and the other two have declared war on an American country.

Fourthly, the American Republics declare in conclusion, that before re-establishing the relations referred to above, they will consult among themselves, so that their decision shall have the character of solidarity."

While representatives of the 21 American nations signified agreement to the new anti-Axis declaration, the Mexican Foreign Minister Senor Padilla declared "Here in this little room we have agreed to the "Magna Carta" of America. We must remember that behind us, Foreign Ministers stand our peoples, looking not towards the present but the future."

URUGUAY SEVERS CONNECTION

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister, M. Guani declared that Uruguay will break relations with the Axis to-day.

After Mr. Sumner Welles had indicated satisfaction with the terms of the "rupture formula" Senator Aranha, President of the Conference closed the session. No time was announced for formal signing of the new declaration.—Reuter.

Death Penalty For 17 Offences

WASHINGTON, January 24.

Death penalty for civilians in occupied territories has been proclaimed by the Japanese for 17 offences including failure to obey Japanese orders and refusal to accept the currency circulated by the invaders.—Reuter.

14 ALERTS IN MALTA IN 24 HOURS

MALTA, Jan. 24.

Malta had 14 alerts in 24 hours ended Friday afternoon.

According to an official statement a few bombs were dropped injuring one person and doing negligible damage.

Shipping off the coast was also attacked. There were five alerts during the night but there was no damage nor casualties.

The defending fighters probably damaged one bomber and one fighter.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST?

LONDON, January 24.

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that submarine H 31 (Lieut. F. B. Gibbs) is overdue and must be considered lost.

The submarine was of 410 tons, and was designed by the Electric Boat Company of America, with Admiralty modifications and built at Montreal during the last war.

She served in the Adriatic and the North Sea. Unity Class was built to replace H. 31 type.—Reuter.

Sjt. Ravishankar Raval, President of the Conference.

When Artists Disagree!

Stormy Scenes At First Art Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first Bombay Provincial Art Conference which began to-day at the Cama Oriental Institute, was the occasion for many stormy scenes, almost resulting in a free fight.

A small but loud minority tried to question the right of the conveners to style this gathering as a conference.

Mr. Homi Dallas, an Architect Delegate, came to the rescue by putting a resolution to vote that in view of the difficulties and obstacles experienced by artists and that in view of the fact that this was the first attempt of this kind, the gathering resolves that this is a properly constituted conference and that Sjt. Ravishankar Raval is the President and Mr. V. P. Karmarkar is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Sjt. Ravishankar Shukla further "appeased" the opposition by asking them to name their candidates for the Subjects Committee and increasing the personnel of the Subjects Committee to include all the candidates.

The conference has been called with a view to bringing together artists in order to discuss their problems and suggest solutions.

The speeches of Sjt. Raval and Sjt. Karmarkar severely criticised the present administration of the J. J. School of Arts. Only pseudo-art education was being imported and at that without any connection with indigenous art and culture it was stated. So long as Art Education was in the sole charge of a foreigner, it was added, it could not be otherwise.

The conference will resume deliberations to-morrow (Sunday) morning when a number of resolutions will be moved including one asking for complete and immediate Indianisation of the J. J. School of Arts, and another asking for the establishment of an Advisory Board for art education and decentralisation of art education in the province. The question of Industrial Art may also be discussed.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from, among others, the Raja of Aundh, the Maharaja of Baroda, the Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar and Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

How Surendra Got Over The Hurdle Of Smoking A Cigarette

The screen is known to possess an irresistible lure for many young men and women on the threshold of life. Handsome Surendra, who to-day sets a million feminine hearts aflutter and who is hero-worshipped by numerous young men, belongs to the class to whom the call of the screen is irresistible; even at an early age he had a liking that almost amounted to passion for a screen career. Soon after graduating from the Punjab University, he chose to study Law and graduated in it.

Then came the toss-up between the Bar and the Screen in which the latter won, when Surendra took a ticket to Bombay with the money that had been earmarked for Law books.

Possessing the requisite make-up, both physical and mental—a handsome personality marked by a pair of languid, dreamy eyes, a rich and resonant voice, coupled with well-chiselled features, and above all a cultural background and a deep insight into life—he secured an opening in Sagar in 1936. No sooner did he enter Sagar than the meteoric rise commenced. "Manmohan", "Jagirdhar", "Gramophone Singer" and others in which he played stellar roles became a tremendous rage with the film-goers, and the ranks of his fans swelled with every picture of his that was released.

His last picture was National Studios' "Woman". He was snatched away from the screen, in May 1940, by an accident which has kept him from work ever since. The enforced idleness, says Surendra, has proved a blessing in disguise inasmuch as freedom from the work-a-day world, which is otherwise impossible has given him time to ponder over life and to renew and redouble his energy. Fit for work again, he commenced work for National's "Garib" scheduled for release after "Nai-Roshni" at Pathe. His is the most fitting role in "Garib"—the role of a University man in distress who sings his way into the heart of a millionaire's daughter, a role which, one may say, he is born to play.

Surendra is to-day the singing idol of millions and has one of the greatest fan followings in this country and abroad. Not a single day of his passes without fan letters, some of them from such far-flung places as Africa, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Aden and Burma. Geographical barriers have not proved an obstacle to his fame. Still Surendra has refused to be inebriated by it.

Simple and affable always, he is refreshingly free from any suggestion of snobbery or sophistication. He is a voracious reader; off the set, he spends most of his time reading good books and thinking. The popular notion that a film career is all unfixed glamour, he says is wrong. Just as any other career, film acting has two sides. And unless one gives the whole of oneself to it, he believes, there is no success.

The most interesting thing about Surendra is that although he is a non-smoker you will see him, lighting a cigarette in "Garib" and wonder how he manages it so adeptly.

In society you feel a little embarrassed if you have not acquired the habit of smoking, while young. That's all right, but just think of it when one is required to smoke by one's calling. That is what happened to Surendra.

"The script required me to light a cigarette and smoke it too," says Surendra. *"I am not addicted to tobacco in any form or shape; I have never lit a cigar or a cigarette in my life.* I cursed the script and wished in vain that the ingenious guys who handle the relentless camera had hit upon some trick or the other to save me from actually smoking before the camera. Finally, I plucked up courage—to smoke like a chimney one has to be a hero—poised the cigarette between my lips and had it lit by an obliging friend. This was all right for the scrips and I was saved from a thousand rehearsals that would have been otherwise necessary to learn the art of lighting a cigarette and flinging the match stick elegantly. The script really went farther in requiring me to smoke with ease and taste. Good God, I still remember the first puff—that set me convulsing with a fit of coughing and brought tears into my eyes. Somehow, I managed it as best I could, though at the cost of some retakes, I must say."

"When I viewed the rushes recently" says Suredra, "I was tempted to exclaim 'Here's the perfect smoker'".

K. N. Singh in Shalimar's 'Ek Raat' coming soon.

Rose to star in "Garib" with Surendra.

Naseem who has been featured in 'Ujala' coming soon.

MIND YOUR THROAT !

The gateway through which the germs of many diseases enter your system with dire consequences.

Take time by the forelock and guard against the inroad of diseases through this route

PUMILET

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Photographic Exhibition At Hornby Road

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new idea in photographic exhibitions was conveyed to art-lovers of Bombay to-day when a "one-man show" of photographs by Mr. A. J. Patel was opened by Mr. Stanlep Jepson, Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India."

Declaring the exhibition open at 195, Hornby Road, Mr. Jepson said that the idea of a "one-man show" of photographs was an excellent one. The exhibition enabled a keen student of photography to get a clear idea of lighting, pose, modelling and more than all, expression which was very important in portraiture.

The guests at the exhibition had also the opportunity of seeing two good colour films of the city of Mysore and Ceylon.

ENEMY WILL GIVE NO WARNING!

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

It is most dangerous to conclude that any lengthy warning will be received of a hostile attack, says a Press Note issued to-day by the Government of Bengal.

The attention of the Government, continues the Press Note, has been drawn to speculations that have appeared from time to time in the public press regarding air raid warnings including a belief that a very considerable time will be given to the public to prepare for the arrival of the enemy.

The Government emphasise that the public must expect a hostile attack almost immediately the air raid warning signal is given and must act accordingly.—A.P.

PANT ON AMERY'S NAUSEATING PERFORMANCE

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier and a member of the Congress Working Committee who returned from Benares this evening and later left for Haldwani discussing Mr. Amery's reply to the questions in the House of Commons yesterday with the Associated Press representative remarked "I have seen Mr. Amery's latest performance. I am not at all surprised, in fact I do not consider it worth while wasting thought or words over what he says. His remarks are literally nauseating and if he had not been occupying the position which he is, they would be treated with utter contempt and derision". "Little minds and big things" added Pandit Pant "cannot go together. He does not seem to have any notion of the extreme gravity of the present situation.

"HINDUS WANT WHAT IS DUE TO THEM"

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The hope that the Coalition Government in Bengal will introduce an era of Hindu-Muslim unity and genuine nationality has been expressed by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in course of telegram sent by him to-day to Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, in connection with the Durga immersion procession in Mymensingh.

ADMISSION TO MILITARY ACADEMY

As already announced by the Government of India, the usual periodical entrance examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy has been suspended and candidates for the Academy are selected after an interview only.

To ascertain the educational capabilities of the candidates, it has now been decided that a test should be held by the Commandant of the Academy at the commencement of each long course.

SIR MAURICE'S ADDRESS TO ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the United Provinces, will deliver the convocation address to the Aligarh Muslim University which will be held on February 7 next.—United Press.

Mrs. Sharda Divan, M.A. energetic and able Registrar of the Indian Women's University, Bombay, since June 1936.

A. R. P. Scheme For Municipal Schools

The following A.R.P. scheme for schools in the city envisaged by Government and submitted to the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, by Miss Kapila Khandwalla, Secretary of the Committee, was unanimously agreed upon for acceptance by the Committee at its special meeting held on Saturday morning.

"We agree to the scheme in general, but it should be entirely organised, controlled, managed and supervised by the Schools' Committee with the help of A.R.P. Officers", was the opinion expressed by the house. Dr. Shirodkar, the Chairman of the Committee, presided.

After the meeting terminated the Chairman in the presence of the other members explained the scheme to representatives from among the Heads of Municipal Schools who were present by invitation.

Mr. Deurukar, a member of the committee suggested that at this stage when the danger of raids was imminent it was not desirable to insist that the scheme should be separately organised under the auspices of the Municipal Schools Committee as Government had already a vast scheme in operation. The best thing to do would be to extend full co-operation to Governmental A.R.P. measures rather than confound the issue by organising parallel bodies.

The following is the scheme of A. R. P. for Municipal Schools prepared by Miss Khandwalla:—

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Schools have their own administration, their own population, their own lives.

Just as a nation protects itself so should a school protect itself.

Hostile attack on a civil population, whether it be from the land or the sea or the air results in three kinds of damage—mental, material and physical.

Each of these three requires a special type of treatment.

The only way to defeat mental damage is KNOWLEDGE.

The child fears the dark because it may contain unknown dangers. If the danger is known the fear is circumscribed.

It is therefore incumbent upon all responsible for the education of children to learn what are the dangers of air attack and pass this knowledge on to those for whose education they are responsible.

It is necessary for all teacners, therefore, to study in detail the possible result of an air attack and to find out exactly just what they can do about it.

If they can teach the children what should be feared and what need not be feared, then they have taken the first step towards stopping panic.

The second type of damage, i.e. material damage, is outside the teacher's province.

There are, however, one or two hints which all teachers should know.

Roughly speaking, a 15" wall provides protection against anything but a direct hit.

By direct hit is meant a bomb explosion within 50 feet of the target.

However, although the walls may be safe, the doors and windows are not.

Terrible casualties can be caused by flying fragments of glass, and the safest way to protect oneself against this danger is to have wire netting frames 'inside' the windows.

Fire is also a possible danger and it is therefore essential that every educational establishment should be equipped to fight fire of the ordinary kind and fire caused by the incendiary bomb.

The third type of damage i.e. physical damage, makes it essential that in every school there should be fully trained First Aid Squads.

Members of the teaching staff should be trained and the elder boys and girls of the school should be encouraged to take First Aid Courses.

It is advisable to have first aid as an extra curriculum subject.

When a raid is in progress, the last place for any child to be in is the street.

Any cover is better than none.

It is possible that the Air Raid Warning might be given while the children are on their way to school.

In such cases children should return to their homes as quickly as possible if they are near to them

If they are caught midway between home and school, and the distance to either is considerable then they should seek shelter in the nearest building.

If the children are quite close to the school then they can go to it.

Those responsible for the school should see that the parents are fully informed of what is expected of the children in such circumstances.

In times of danger children should not be assembled in groups of more than 50 in any one room or compartment whether protected or not.

The principal might organise the teachers and classes on the lines followed by the A R P. Services: for example the principal might be called the Divisional Warden, the teachers Group—Wardens, and they should select responsible senior students as Class Wardens.

It is desirable that the principal and the teachers should join the A R P. Organisation as Building Wardens in charge of the School

They should attend all lectures and demonstrations given in the Division in which the school is situated

In particular, the principal should make himself responsible for the following:—

(a) See that all inflamable material is removed from the top floors and terraces of the school buildings.

(b) See that the wood work on the top floors is coated with lime-wash to prevent its catching fire

(c) See that the Group Wardens and Class Wardens know the location of the nearest Warden's Post and First Aid Post.

(d) Know the position of the nearest fire hydrant.

(e) Explain the significance of the "Air Raid Warning" and "All Clear" Signals given by the sirens; particularly on Mondays at 9 a.m. and during Air Raid Practices.

(f) Select the safest rooms in the building to which the children can be directed during a raid.

(g) Drill the children and teachers occasionally by ringing school bell as the Warning and All Clear Signal and see that they go to their proper places.

(h) During an Air Raid arrange that the children be kept as busy as possible to distract from the noise etc.

(i) See that buckets of water and sand and stirrup pumps are kept on the top floor of the building

(j) The Group Wardens i.e. the teachers and Class Wardens should be allotted their own special tasks by the principal.

A. R. P. "DO'S" AND "DON'T'S"

Hints On Safeguarding Public Morale

The following A. R. P. hints for the General Public have been sent by the Director of Information:—

First get to know your Building and Street Wardens, because they want to know you and to help you, both now and when more serious times come.

Remember the following:—

BEFORE A RAID

(1) Go about your business and household affairs as usual.

(2) DO NOT stop work.

(3) DO NOT listen to rumours, or join any crowds that may collect.

(4) Protect your food by covering it. Better still put everything into containers or degchees with covers, and keep the covers on. Put weights on the covers to prevent them being dislodged, because food that receives glass splinters is dangerous and must not on any account be used.

(5) Keep drinking water handy and protected. Fill all available receptacles with water, so that you can fight fires immediately.

DURING THE RAID

When you hear the alarm.

(1) Keep indoors, YOU ARE FORBIDDEN TO GO OUT; and to do so is dangerous.

(2) If you are out of doors, go into the nearest building and remain there. YOU ARE FORBIDDEN TO REMAIN OUT OF DOORS.

Take the advice of the Warden on the spot.

(3) The safest place in a house is an inner room on the ground floor, for preference a room that has no windows overlooking the street.

(4) Lie or sit down on something soft, (chairs, couches, cushions). Do not lean against walls. Keep away from windows; flying glass can kill.

(5) Keep windows open, "unless" you hear the gas alarm (a hand rattle). Immediately on hearing the hand rattle, close "all" doors and windows, and seal any open cracks and crevices with paper or bits of rag. Blankets are very useful for this purpose

(6) Turn off your gas meter. Put out all fires, sigrees and naked lights (even if the latter are religious or symbolical).

(7) Fight fires immediately, before they can gain a hold: you have kept water handy for the purpose.

(8) In the event of casualties or damage immediately inform either your Building Warden Street Warden or the Police or the Civic Guards.

When you hear the "All Clear"—

(1) Resume your NORMAL LIFE.

(2) Do NOT join crowds.

(3) Do NOT go to see damage. Other people's misfortunes are not your 'tamashas.' Your turn may come next, and "you" will not like being an object of curiosity

GAS

Gas is not likely to be used, but you should know what to do if it is used.

(1) The "Gas Alarm" is given by Wardens and the Police using a hand rattle.

Immediately you hear the rattle, close all doors and windows, seal all crevices with paper or rag. Use blankets if you have them handy

Remain quiet, go on with what you were doing, and await the "Gas Clear."

(2) The "Gas Clear" is given by Wardens and the Police using hand bells. When you hear the bells you may open your doors and windows.

NOTE:—EXCEPT when gas is used keep windows and glass doors open, so that the glass will not fly and cut you.

ALWAYS KEEP CALM AND COLLECTED AND BY YOUR EXAMPLE OTHERS WILL DO THE SAME.

REMEMBER THE ENEMY WANTS YOU TO PANIC, SO BEAT HIM BY IGNORING HIM.

The following are the "Signals" to remember:—

(1) The "Air Raid Warning" is a rising and falling note on the sirens, lasting two minutes.

"Incendiary bombs falling" is short sharp blasts on a whistle.

(3) "Gas" is the hand rattle.

(4) "Gas Clear" is the hand bell.

(5) The "All Clear" (meaning the raid is over) is a steady note on the sirens lasting two minutes.

RAID SHELTERS FOR FIRE BRIGADE STATIONS

Scheme Will Include Protection Of Water Supply & Sewerage

The Government of Bombay has approved the proposals of the Bombay Municipality for structural protective measures for Municipal fire brigade stations in the city.

The Municipality has been requested to carry out the measures immediately. The estimated cost is about Rs. 22,450, half of which will be borne by the Government.

The Government has also asked the Municipality to put into effect the schemes for the protection of Bombay's water supply and sewerage system against hostile attacks from the air. The total cost of the proposed measures is Rs. 8,37,500 non-recurring and Rs. 73,332 recurring.

The Government has agreed to pay half the total cost (excluding the charge of the reserve plant and equipment estimated to cost Rs. 72,000 in the case of water supply and Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of the sewerage system), the remainder being borne by the Corporation.

12 A.R.P. ARRESTS SENTENCED

Fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 were imposed on 12 persons by Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, for imfringing the lighting restrictions at present in force in the City.

BRITAIN MUST WIN IN INDIA'S INTEREST

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

The hope that Britain would win the war and that a Democratic form of Government would be established in India with the representatives of the people administering the country was expressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar ex-Premier, addressing a largely attended public meeting to-night held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee on "Defence and Deadlock".

If Britain lost or made a bad peace, said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, it would be very hard task for Indians against the new comers. "We must therefore pray for the best. We must pray that we should be free, that Britain should have the wisdom dawning upon her and that we should be masters of our own house", added Mr. Rajagopalachariar.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux Sind Premier, expects to meet Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, at Delhi in the first week of February.—A. P.

ONLY DEAD AUSSIES WILL CO-OPERATE WITH JAPS

PERTH (Western Australia) Jan. 24.

Commenting on General Tojo's reference to the possibility of co-operation with Australia the Prime Minister Mr. Curtin states that the Australians who could co-operate with Japan were dead Australians.

He unhesitatingly showed Australian determination to fight to the last by bluntly replying 'No' when asked if to prevent civilian suffering and loss of life Australia would abandon the struggle if the Japanese secured a footing in Australia and further fight seemed hopeless.

Speaking at Kalgoorlie Mr. Curtin declared that there was place in the fighting forces for every fit man, place in the workshops for every able-bodied man.

The man who was not fighting had no excuse for not working. He added that never before was a challenge to the Australian occupation of Australia so directly menacing.

"No matter what comes the Australian people are prepared to stand steadfast till victory is accomplished, though undoubtedly they would have scars of battle and experiences of casualties.

The N.E.I., Britain, China America and Russia were united in a great combination of democracies until aggressors were incapable of threatening any longer the rights of peoples to free beliefs.—Reuter.

VENKATESH TEMPLE: Vana Bhojan festival will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at the mandap adjoining C. K. P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar. The procession will leave Khar on the same evening at about 3 p.m. and return to Bombay Temple at about 7 p.m.

(This year owing to lighting restrictions the procession could not go to Goregaon as usual, and the festival will be held at Khar).

7th Week..

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
RANJIT'S
Rib-Rousing Comedy

DHANDORA

Directed by: CHARLIE

Cast:

CHARLIE, DIXIT, SHAMIM
Daily at 3, 6, 9 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

FOR ITS MELODIOUS SONGS AND MUSIC.....

YOU WILL SEE IT

NOT ONCE.....

NOT TWICE.....

BUT MANY TIMES.

SURENDRA
in his latest and grandest picture

GARIB

Co-Starring: Rose With Veena Kumari, Quayamali, Ansari etc.

NATIONAL STUDIOS

Directed by:
Ramchandra Thakur

"A MEHBOOB PRODUCTION"

PREMIERE AT PATHE SATURDAY NEXT.

A hitherto unpublished portrait of the late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. The photograph was taken by Mr. G. K. Sathaye, Hundiwala, of Poona, who was one of Mr. Ranade's close friends. One day, after Mr. Ranade had returned from his morning walk, he was pursuaded by Mr. Sathaye to pose for him in the dress shown in this picture. We are indebted to Mr. N. G. Sathaye, son of Mr. G. K. Sathaye for permission to reproduce this photograph.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S WAR FUND

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund up to the close of business to-day amount to Rs. 1,81,77,596-11-4.—A. P.

These Helped Advance Of Women's University

The Silver Jubilee of the S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, will be celebrated on January 29 and 30 and February 1 under the Presidentship of Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan. Persons who have been responsible for the development and progress of the University (from left to right) are: (1) Dr. D. K. Karve, B.A., D. Litt., founder and Vice-Chancellor of the University (2) the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, without whose princely donation the University might not have achieved its present position (3) Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey, mother of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey after whom the University is named, (4) Sir Sitaram S. Patkar, Retired High Court Judge, Bombay, the Chancellor of the University, under whose regime the University has progressed with strides.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S RESOLUTION

DECLARE CAR INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL FOR WAR

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to declare the manufacture of Automobiles in India as an essential war industry and to assist in all ways any sound Indian Automobile enterprise for establishing the industry in his country", states a resolution which Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta proposes to move in the forthcoming sessions of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

"WRONGFUL USE OF TOUR TICKET"

Lakshi Bhikachand, resident of Nasik, was placed before the Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay by Travelling Ticket Inspector, Mr. D. K. Waller, under section 112 of the Indian Railway Act for fraudulently travelling on a Standard Round Tour Ticket issued in favour of Suganchand Amalakchand.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 in addition to the Railway fares from Nasik to Bombay. The fine was paid.

NEW DELHI Jan. 23.

The Rt. Hon. A. Duff Cooper and the Lady Diana Cooper have left Delhi.—A. P.

Miss Mabel Brodie, 16 years' old Table Tennis Champion from Bombay, who won the All-India singles title at New Delhi, recently

PUNJAB TRADERS' DEMAND REJECTED

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

A deputation of the Punjab Merchants' Association led by Rai Bahadur Pandit Balakram Pandya waited on Choudhri Sir Chhotturam, acting Premier, this afternoon and discussed with him the situation arising out of the "hartal" against the General Sales Tax Act.

The deputationists are reported to have placed before him the demands of the traders in respect of the Sales Tax Act.

Sir Chhotturam, it is understood, made it clear to the deputationists, that the Government had already made liberal concessions and could not concede further demands of the Beopar Mandal.

He also pointed out that the members of the Ministerial Party were even urging that whatever concessions had been given should be withdrawn as there was no response from the other side.

The "hartal" situation, however, remains unchanged.—A. P.

Implementing Wardha Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The instructions from the A. I. C. C. to implement the Wardha Resolution in the province have been received by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee office. According to these instructions the P. P. C. C. is required to ask the Congress legislators to tour their respective constituencies to come into contact with the masses. The volunteers are to be enrolled in rural and as well as in Urban areas, to meet emergency without coming into conflict with the authorities.

Comrade Faize of U. P. detained in Deoli Detention Camp has been served with a notice by the Government of India asking from him whether he is willing to be released provided he gives assurance not to work among the labourers of Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Agreement On Basic Prices Of Yarn

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

A press note says:—A meeting of the sub-committee for yarn and threads of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel was held on the 22nd and 23rd of January at Jaisalmer House, New Delhi. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Supply, presided.

The meeting discussed the basis of prices for yarn required for war purposes and arrived at an agreement under which the basic prices are to be revised every quarter in the light of fluctuations in certain costs.

To facilitate settlement of prices and the allocation of orders a Standing Committee was appointed with powers to negotiate quarterly prices with Government and to assist in obtaining supplies of yarn.—A. P.

CRAIK BUSY IN KATHIAWAR

RAJKOT, Jan. 23.

Sir Henry Craik, Political Adviser to the Crown Representative, said in an interview that his object in visiting Kathiawar was to establish contact with rulers and political officers as he had already done in other residencies.

Sir Henry has already interviewed some prominent rulers and political officers from outstations who came to meet him. He will leave Kathiawar after visiting Jamnagar, Porbandar and Junagadh.

A meeting of the Princes of Kathiawar was held on 22nd at Wankaner. H. H. the Jamsaheb presided. The pooling of the war effort and matters of common interest were discussed.—A.P.

GRAND GALA OPENING ON COMING SATURDAY

The story of Shri Ram and his brother Bharat

PRAKASH'S COSTLY CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATION

BHARAT MILAP

BHARAT BHET (MARATHI) (HINDI)

First Mythological Picture produced at the cost of

Rs. 5 Lacs!

To Be Released At

MAJESTIC

From Sat. 31st Jan.

(An Evergreen Release)

Direction: VIJAY BHAT

Art Director KANU DESAI

Story: V. AUNDHKER

Cast: DURGA KHOTE, Shobhana Samarth Shahu Modak, Prem Adib, Umakant, Nimbalkar, Ratnamala and many others.

SATURDAY—31-1-42 GRAND GALA OPENING DAY

SPECIAL TIMINGS:—

1st Show At: 2-30 P.M. (HINDI)
2nd Show At: 5-45 P.M. (HINDI)
LAST Show At: 8-45 P.M. (MARATHI)

Daily At: 2-45 and 5-45 P.M. (HINDI)
Last Show At: 8-45 P.M. (MARATHI)

Sat., Sun., and Holidays—Matinee At: 11-45 A.M. (MARATHI)

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Magh Shud 9, 1998
Muslim : Moharrum 7, 1361
Parsi : Amardad 23, 1311
Sunrise : 7-16 a.m.
Sunset : 6-26 p.m
Hightide : 5-07, 19-12
Lowtide : —, 12-13.

POSTAL HOLIDAY : Wednesday (28th instant) will be a Post Office holiday on account of Moharrum.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION : Indian dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Iswaran of Mysore to-day from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Association premises, King's Circle, Matunga.

NOOTAN VIDYALAYA : The second annual festival will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at St. Xavier's College Hall, Cruickshank Road.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ : Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day at 5-30 p.m.

GOVERNOR'S A.R.P. BROADCAST : His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will broadcast on A.R.P. from the Bombay Station of All-India Radio at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 28.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "God, the One, and the Many" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day at 6-15 p.m.

ANANDILAL PODAR HIGH SCHOOL : Old pupils are invited to the prize distribution gathering at Park Ground to-day at 4-30 p.m. Shriyut Munshi will preside.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE GYMKHANA : The social gathering and annual sports will be held to-day at 4 p.m. when Mr. M. R. A. Baig will preside and Mrs. Baig will distribute prizes.

S. M. KALABHAVAN : On behalf of the Sayajirao Maharaj Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly programme to-day at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibavdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari, will give a concert in vocal music.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL "P. A." MEETING : The annual general meeting of the St. Mary's English High School Parents Association will be held in the School premises, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, to-day at 10 a.m. Rev. Father T. Molina, S.J., will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING : A public meeting to offer condolences on the death of the late Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai, national and public worker of Surat will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Jinnah Hall. Mr. Bhulabbai J. Desai will preside.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION : The Elocution Competitions in connection with the fourteenth annual social gathering of the Maratha Students of Bombay will be held to-day at 2 p.m. in the Bombay Education League's High School, Thakurdwar. Articles for the Handicraft Exhibition should reach the Secretary before the 2nd of February 1942.

'A' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE : The monthly flag salutation ceremony of the 'A' Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee will be performed at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day at Rajavadekar Street, Colaba.

DADAR HINDU SABHA : A public meeting, will be held to-day at 4 p.m. at the Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl Maidan, near the Woollen Mills, Shivaji Park Dadar, to honour the volunteers who went to Bhagalpore. Sir Jwalaprasad Shreewastav will preside. Veer Savarkar will distribute silver medals to the volunteers and deliver an address.

MOHARRUM LECTURES : To-day's lecture under the auspices of "Rahbar" at the Marathi School, Dongri, are : (1) Mrs. Luckmani on "Child and Mother"; (2) Mrs. Krishna Hathisingh on "Progress of India through education of Women"; (3) Prof. N. L. Ahmad on "Contribution of Muslims to Indian Culture", 5 p.m.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY : The general body meeting of the R. D. Party, Bombay, will be held to-day at 3 p.m., at the Labour Centre, Rangari Chawl, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel. There will be a public meeting on Dadar-Chaupatty at 6 p.m. when V. B. Karnik, V. G. Kulkarni, Manibea Kara, B. V. Marathe and others will address the meeting on "War and India."

A SYMPOSIUM : Under the auspices of the Indo-Portuguese Institute, a symposium on "What's Wrong with the Modern World" will be held at 6 p.m. to-day at the Town Hall, Fort. Mr. Justice Chagla will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. K. M. Munshi. B. G. Kher, M. R. A. Beg, A. F. S. Talyarkhan, Charles Gerrard (Director, Sir J. J. School of Art), Rev. Dr. Gracias, Prof. J. P. Andrade and Atiya Begum.

ADDRESS TO SIR CHUNILAL B. MEHTA : Friends and admirers of Sir Chunilal B. Mehta will present him an address today at Lad Wadi, C. P. Tank at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the Knighthood conferred on him, and a dinner party has been arranged. Members of Goghari Dasha Shrimali Caste are requested to take part with family in the function and dinner. Srijut Durlabhdas Vithaldas Modi will preside.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL : The Parel High School, Bombay, the annual social gathering of which will be held under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Narayanrao V. Sayana to-day at 4 p.m. was started by a band of selfless workers, headed by Dr. R. K. Shirodkar. During the first year, there were 300 pupils and 460 in the succeeding year. The number of girls forms 45 per cent of the total strength. The bulk of the children attending the school is from the working classes.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" : 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chandan" : 4, 7 & 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora" : 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
REGAL—"This Woman is Mine" : 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Sheikh Chilli" : 1-30, 4, 7 & 9-45
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" : 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" : 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
METRO—"Lady Be Good" : 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
NEW WEST END—"Doctor" : 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tulsi" : 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" : 3, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-45 a.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lydia" : 4, 6-30 & 9-30
MAJESTIC—"Swami" : 4, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" : 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni" : 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bombaiwali" : 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Footsteps in the Dark" : 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" : 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Murder at Monte Carlo" : 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Her Last Desire" : 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" : 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

A.R.P. COMMITTEE, MATUNGA : The examination on "First-Aid" will be held at Ramnarain Ruia College to-day at 10 a.m. (S.T.).

ELOCUTION COMPETITION : Mrs. Figueredo Trophy Inter-School Elocution Competition to-day at 5 p.m. at Dr. Antonio D'Silva School Hall, Dadar. Mr. G. A. Sabnis, will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS : The annual function will be held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga to-day at 3 p.m.

KISHOR CHINTAK MANDAL : The annual gathering will be held to-day at 4 p. m., at Rangari Buildings, DeLisle Road, Sjt. R. B. Mehta inaugurating the ceremony.

LOCAL BOARD SCHOOL : The opening ceremony of the Local Board School Building at Versowa will come off to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the hands of Shri B. G. Kher, under the presidentship of Shri V. S. Dongre.

PURNAPRAJNA SEVA SANGHA : Sri Madhwa Navami will be celebrated to-day at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Bhimani Street, Matunga, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. followed by a lecture in Kannada by Mr. M. R. Gopalachar on "Madhwa Philosophy."

BOMBAY SEVA DAL : Volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are requested to be present at Congress House to-day at 4 p.m. in the Seva Dal uniform when the G.O.C. will give instructions regarding the arrangements of the "Independence Day."

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL : The annual general meeting of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal will be held to-day at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Byculla Municipal Marathi School when Prof. V. G. Rao, will occupy the chair.

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND : A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Chowpatty Bandstand to-day at 5 p.m. by Mr. G. S. Patankar.

A.R.P. GIRGAON : All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-day at 7-30 a.m. in the Robert Money School, Proctor Road, the lecture on "I.B." by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

A.R.P. PAREL & SEWRI AREAS : All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-day at 9-45 a.m. in the R. M. Bhat High School, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, the lecture on "I.B." by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE : The annual social gathering will be held to-day in Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 4-30 p.m. Prof. Correa Affanso will preside.

RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION : A tea party will be held to meet the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar at the Aryan Education Society's Hall, near Opera House Tram Terminus today at 6-30 p.m.

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION : A special general meeting of the Islamic Research Association to express sorrow at the sad death of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 10th instant at 6 p.m.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION : There will be a lecture to-day at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, in English on "Bhagawat Geeta" and at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road in Hindi on "Teachings of Bhagawan Sree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa."

ELOCUTION COMPETITIONS : The Elocution Competitions for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial prizes under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha Shirolkar High School, Kandewadi, Bombay at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

"No Truth In Rumour"

The following press communique by the Government of Madras :—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that a rumour is current in Madras that a Japanese Warship moving about in the Bay of Bengal stopped a ship bringing wounded civilians from Rangoon to Madras and that the Europeans on board the ship were taken off.

The Government have made enquiries in the matter. They wish it to be known that there is no truth whatever in the rumour.

P V B

City Congress Plans

Plans for the formation of the local People's Volunteer Brigade are forging ahead.

Seven Sub-Committees, one in each ward, have been set up and are busy scanning the maps of their respective areas with a view to division and allocation of functions to various groups of Volunteers. The skeleton scheme is expected to be ready before a week is out after which the drive for Volunteers begin The initial expenditure for setting the P. V. B. on its feet is expected to come to Rs. one lakh

INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAMME

The following is the B.P.C.C.'s programme for the Independence Day :—

7 a.m. (S.T.) Hoisting of the national flag on houses and business premises by the public; 8 a.m. Central Flag Salutation at Congress House. Shri. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the flag and explain the 'Independence' message. March Past by Volunteers after flag salutation. 4-30 p.m. Independence Procession to form at Dhobi Talao End of the Azad Maidan and to start from there towards Chowpatty. Route : Kalbadevi Road, Bamba Khana, Bhuleshwar, C.P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sandhurst Road and Chowpatty; 6 p.m. Public meeting at Chowpatty to take the 'Independence' Pledge. Shri. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

Non-Stop Sacrificial Spinning at the Congress House for 24 hours from 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, 25th inst. till 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the 'Independence Day.' Sale of Button flags by Congress Sevikas, Kumarikas and other Volunteers throughout the Day.

The above programme will be supplemented by the different District Congress Committees in the City by holding Flag Salutations, public meetings, hawking of Khaddar and organising cycle processions and spinning demonstrations.

INDEPENDENCE DAY STUDENTS' PROGRAMME : The detailed programme chalked out by the Bombay Students' Union and Fort Students' Union for the celebration of Independence Day is as under : Monday, January 26 : 8 a.m. Flag salutation at Fort Students' Union's Office at 71, Bazargate Street; Bombay Students' Union, 48, Canedy Bridge, New Maruti House. 8-30 a.m. Cycle procession will be started from Fort Students' Union's Office. 11 a.m. Students' procession. Main procession will start from the following places : (1) Elphinstone College. (2) Fort Students' Union's Office, (3) Wilson College. All the above main processions will meet at Azad Maidan.

STUDENTS AND INDEPENDENCE DAY : The Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Union and Fort Students' Union appeal to the students of Bombay to observe "Independence Day" and to rally in thousands at the processions to be started on Monday at 8-30 a.m. from the office of the Fort Students' Union at 71, Bazargate Street, and to the main procession starting from Elphinstone College at 11 a.m. and make it a point to attend students' mass meeting in Azad Maidan at 12 noon.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "B" WARD : Under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee there will be a flag salutation on Monday, the 26th inst. at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Bhat Bazar, near Fountain. Shreemati Sofiaben Khan will unfurl the flag. All are cordially invited.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE : A public meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. at the B.I.T. Chawls Maidan, Bellasis Road, Bombay, Sjt. P. K. Sawant, Corporator, Sjt. Y. K. Khadilkar, Corporation, Sjt. Baburao Gholap and Dr. Bhosale will speak on "How to celebrate the coming Independence Day" Sjt. R. A. Khedgikar, will preside. There will be a mass spinning demonstration as usual to-morrow (Sunday) from 8 to 9 a.m.

BEGGAR NUISANCE : Numerous complaints have been made regarding the nuisance of begging and hawking in suburban trains. The representative of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will travel is suburban trains and issue these voting papers from 26th January, 1942 to all classes of passengers. Passengers are requested to kindly give their full co-operation to the Association's representative by filling in and returning these voting papers placed in their hands, with a view to eradication of the beggar nuisance.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : The 30th birthday anniversary of Srimat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated today at the above premises between 4 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Sambuddhananda ji of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will speak on "The Life and Teachings of Swami Vivekananda."

COALITION MINISTRIES : "Coalition Ministries will remove the present political stalemate in India" will be the subject of a public debate to-day at 9-30 a.m. in Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. Govindbhai J. Patel will propose, Mr. Mohan Nadkarni will oppose and Mr. M. S. Rajadhyaksha will preside.

Bhulabhai Desai At Law College Gathering

The Social gathering at the Government Law College was celebrated today (Saturday) when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

Principal A. A. A. Fyzee introduced Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, as the guru of his guru—Mr. Motilal Setalwad and spoke of him as an eminent lawyer and a great political speaker.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in his speech urged the importance of a whole time Law College for concentration on the study of Law, and spoke of the lawyer's profession as noble if honestly pursued.

Mr Zakaria read the Annual report and Prof. Shroff thanked the guests of the day in a suitable eloquent speech.

IT HAS SMASHED ALL RECORDS OF LAST 10 YEARS AT IMPERIAL!

15

FIFTEENTH SMASH WEEK

Gharki-Laj

SUNRISE PICTURES' SOCIAL

Daily 4, 7, & 10 p.m. Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

3 FEELING THE HEART-BEATS OF HUMANITY!

THIRD FULL HOUSE WEEK

HE STRUGGLES TO SEE INDIA HAPPIER!

NEW THEATRES' UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT!

DOCTOR

Starring:—
BHARATI DEVI, PUNKAJ MULLICK, JYOTI PRAKASH, AHIN CHOUDHURY, PANNA, ETC.
AT
NEW WEST END
(A Calcutta F. E. Release.)
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Sat. Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

3 EX-PRIME MINISTER HON. SJT. B. G. KHER with other Congress Leaders sees this Film applaud it!

THIRD GREAT WEEK

ASHOK'S Musical Pastoral Romance.

CHANDAN

Starring:—KANTA, NAZIR, MAYA, ASHIK HUSEIN, BABY LALITA, ETC.
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat. Sun. at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON
(An Excelsior F. E. Release.)

21st WEEK
21st WEEK

MINERVA'S CROWNING HISTORICAL

SIKANDAR

Director:—SOHRAB MODI

To-day—Shows Nos. 457, 458, 459, 460

Daily 3 Shows—4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays 1-15 p.m.
Matinee Extra

(An Evergreen Release)

AT MAHALAXMI

Pierrot Triumphs In Grand Western Handicap

AJINKYA TARA BEATS SEVENTH HEAVEN

(From Our Correspondent).

A large crowd was present at Mahalaxmi for the first day of the Bombay Big Meeting.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's French-bred Pierrot, Jones astride, scored easy victory over Sitara and Greetings in the Grand Western Handicap, the chief event. With Steel Helmet and Elilaw declining at the last minute, Pierrot was the chief favourite. The winner is a candidate for the Eclipse Stakes.

The Baroda-owned Golden Fawn proved that he is one of the best horses in the country when holding his rivals safe by 1 1|4 length in the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate and would be hard to defeat in the Eclipse Stakes.

Church Bell sprang a surprise in the Chief of Jasdan Cup and returned the biggest dividend of the season, Rs. 661|- for win.

In the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup, Seventh Heaven, heavily backed, lost by a short head to Ajinkya Tara.

The Kashmir-owned Play Wright won the Kashmir Cup from Orange Flower and Black Magic. He survived an objection lodged by Sibbritt, the pilot of Orange Flower.

Linguaphone annexed the Cambridgeshire Stakes by a short head from Carabas and the neglected Ravioli placed third 1 1|2 lengths behind

Jockey Jones earned his fourth success when steering home So That's That to victory in the concluding event. Ratifier, the best-backed, finished second and Autumn Lady was a good third.

Jones rode four winners while Uttamsingh, Marrable, Davison, Evans and Britt were associated with a winner each.

Seven punters collected Rs. 1,432 each on the Double Tote and twenty-five nominators of the Treble event were each rewarded with Rs. 613 8-0.

THE SAUDI PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ARAB SHAH 8-1 cd 7-9 Uttamsingh ... 1
The Chief of Bilkha's UMEIM 7/5. Amir Ahmed ... 2
Mrs. S. H. Agha's PICCOLO 8-9 Sultan Ahmed ... 3
Mr A K Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 9-0 cd 8-7 Faruq Shah ... 4
Won by 1 length 3 lengths 3/4 length.
Time: 2 mins. 8 3/5 secs
Did not run: Baroda Fighter 8/5.
Tote paid Rs 15 for win: Rs. 12. Rs. 19 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE BROOME PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. Justice's APSAPI 8/3. Jones ... 1
Mr Diamond's MAN-EATER 8-5 Bromley 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shreemant Jaysinarao P. Ghatge's GONE WITH THE WIND 8/7. Sibbritt ... 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SHARDA 8-0 Roberts ... 4
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 min. 14 4/5 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 58 for win: Rs. 24, Rs. 66 and Rs. 19 for places.
Favourites: Chitor and Brother Scribe.
Winner trained by Ali Asker.

THE CHIEF OF JASDAN CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr D. G Hill's CHURCH BELL 7-11 cd. 8-1 Marrable ... 1
Mr. Arad H. Doctor's FIRDOUSH 7/11. Meekings ... 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PISTA BADAM 8/0, Southey ... 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's MADAM POMPADOUR 7/11. Roberts ... 4
Won by neck, 1 length, short head.
Time: 1 min. 15 4/5 secs.
Did not run: Sheritoy 10/7.
Tote paid Rs. 651 for win: Rs. 127. Rs. 57 and Rs. 122 for places.
Favourite: Princess Best (Bkt.).
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s AJINKYA TARA 8-7 Davison ... 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 9-0 Britt ... 2
Mr K J Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 8-12 Jones ... 3
Mr G G Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 8-7 Bromley ... 4
Not run: Rabdan 7-12, Dahman Suri 8-7, Dahman Ramzi 8-5.
Won by short head, 3 lengths 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 20 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 80 for win; Rs. 15. Rs. 12 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by G. L. Shinde.

THE JAMMU CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's PLAY-WRIGHT 8-0 Evans ... 1
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 9-0 Sibbritt ... 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's BLACK MAGIC 8-4 Southey ... 3
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's NO WONDER 8-11 Davison ... 4
Not run: Can Can 7-9, Royal Sceptre 7-9.
Won by short head, short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 14 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 84 for win: Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PIERROT 9-2 Jones ... 1
Mr A S Tyebjee's SITARA 8-2 Burn ... 2
Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8-4 Raffaele ... 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's GOLDEN TIGER 8-0 Roberts ... 4
Not run: Steel Helmet 9-4, Elilaw 8-0.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length, 3/4 length
Time: 2 minutes 6 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 20 for win: Rs. 11. Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.
Winner trained by Capt. K. Jadhav.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN FAWN 8-11 Britt ... 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's ENGAGED 7-7 cd 7-8 Raffaele ... 2
Mr Andrew's SCOTLAND FOR EVER 8-4 Burn ... 3
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's OLD RELIANCE 8-11 Sibbritt ... 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, head, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 25 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win: Rs. 15. Rs. 44 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr A Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8-0 Jones ... 1
Mr S C Woodward's CARABAS 8-7 Roberts ... 2
Mr A Higgins' RAVIOLI 8-0 Bromley ... 3
Mr M D Petit's TORCH ROYAL 8-9 Southey ... 4
Not run: Cockpit 8-4, Moorsotis 7-13.
Won by short head, 1 1/2 lengths, head.
Time: 1 minute 53 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 75 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 47 and Rs. 103 for places.
Winner trainer by L. H. Hewitt.

THE BROOME PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 7-13 cd 8-1 Jones ... 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 8-9 Britt ... 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's AUTUMN LADY 8-2 Roberts ... 3
Messrs F. W. Northmore and T. G. Basaji's RIGHT BET 9-0 Evans ... 4
All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, head.
Time: 1 minute 14 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 74 for win; Rs. 18. Rs. 14 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The following are to-day's race results:—

THE CARLISLE PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 7 Furlongs:—Birth Token 8-3, Morley 1; Tournament 8-5, Carr 2; Well Kept 8-4 Aypes 3; Star Of Love 7-4. Stead 4 Not run: Printer 7-10, Raiding Light 7-9.

Tote paid: Rs. 39-8 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 18-8 and Rs 19 for places.

THE CARLISLE PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 7 Furlongs:—Munster Fair 8-5, Carr 1; Test Match 9-0, Ermer 2; Red Waggon 8-1, Fayres 3; Winamaid 8-11, Morley 4. Not run: Sagone 8-8, Cutting Rain 7-12.

Tote paid: Rs. 33-8 for win; Rs. 15-8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

THE BEVERLEY PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 7 Furlongs:—Shooting Star 8-3, Sharp 1; Cymbeline 7-12, Ayres 2; Brother Officer 8-4, Foy 3; Pride Of Birth 8-3, Morley 4. Not run Comana 8-0.

Tote paid: Re. 208 for win; Rs. 79, Rs. 63-8 and Rs. 50-8 for places.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE. Distance—1 mile:—Wansfell 8-8, Brown 1; Tetrazone 8-12, Marland 2; Filter 7-5, Whiteside 3; Dark Tolly 8-8, Stead 4. Not run: El Obro, An Apple a day, Little Abbot, Spanish Bill.

Tote paid: Rs 38 for win; Rs. 31-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

THE DOUETIL MEMORIAL CUP. Distance—6 Furlongs:—Little Abbot 9-4, Sharp 1; Faux Pas 8-9, Ayres 2; J'Ecoute 9-2, Marland 3; Lovelock 8-13, Mars 4. All run.

Tote paid: Rs. 58-8 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE BEVERLEY PLATE (Div. I.). Distance about 7 Furlongs:—Absolution 8-9, Sharp 1; Abstract 9-1, Carr 2; Canticle 8-2, Ayeres 3; Conterscarp 8-11, Lott 4. Not run: Black Currant, Border Town.

Tote paid: Rs 65 for win; Rs. 18-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 33-8 for places.

THE BEVERLEY PLATE (Div. II.3. Distance 7 Furlongs:—Mill Man 8-7, Lott 1; Castlebarn 7-12, Adley 2; I Will 9-3, Marrs 3; Golden Wood 8-4, Brown 4. Not run: Synagogue.

Tote paid: Rs 95-8 for win; Rs. 31-8, Rs. 42 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

THE CARLISLE PLATE (Div. III.) Distance—7 Furlongs:—Albion 8-2, Mairs 1; Filama 7-9, Sharp 2; Safedeposit 9-4, Harris 3; Lady Monowai 8-1, Stead 4. Not run: Shanad, Goolagong,

Tote paid: Rs 56-8 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

Double Tote: 25 tickets 873/8 each.

Treble Tote: 35 tickets 908 each.—A. P

MADRAS RACES

Following are to-day's race results:—

THE TRICHINOPOLY PLATE (Div. II) Distance—1 mile:—Winningspark 7-11, J. O'Neale 1; Anidaliraq 9-4 Babakhan 2; Muqbilalmuluk 7-12, Shanker 3; Forsaken 8-3, Fitzerald 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 150 for Win, Rs. 36, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22 for Places.

THE KEMPTON PLATE Distance—6 Furlongs:—Rising Sun 9-2, Babakhan 1; Sir Amos 9-4, Cook 2; Malagassy 8-4, H. Black 3; Wetnight 7-9, Shanker 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for Win Rs. 12 and Rs. 18 for Places.

THE RAJA VENUGOPAL MEMORIAL PLATE Distance—1-1/4 miles:—Hurry Across 8-9, Clarke 1; Mellowpore 7-11, Shanker 2; Jervisbay 7-11, J. O'Neale 3; La Bievre 9-2, Cook 4. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for Win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 for Places.

THE HEDJAZ PLATE Distance—5 Furlongs:—Patel 8-9, Fazal Khan 1; Saglawi Mahmud 8-12, J. O'Neal 2; Mars 7-12, H. Black 3; Tarzan 8-1, Clarke 4. Not run: Mahrusaliraq, Daryanuraliraq, Arkan Harb.

Tote paid Rs. 88 for Win, Rs. 28, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 for Places.

THE MARINA PLATE Distance—1 mile 1 Furlong:—Macabre 7-7, Shanker 1; Swaythen 7-6, Maurice 2; Le Duc 9-1, Harding 3; Freshwater, 8-1 J. O'Neale 4 All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for Win, Rs. 34 and Rs. 40 for Places.

THE BOBBILI CUP Distance—1 mile:—Legion Two 7.9, Mohideen 1; Bahaneel 8-10, Fazal Rahman 2; Kolhapur 9-4, Diab Nassar 3; Shatra 7-7, J. O'Neale 4; Not run: Zainulmuluk.

Tote paid Rs. 278 for Win, Rs. 88, Rs. 48 and Rs. 64 for Places.

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE Distance—7 Furlongs:—Lucky Lizzie 9-0, Cook 1; The Chef 8-10, West 2; Magnette 8-11, H. Black 3; Flageolet 9-0, M. O'Neale. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 66 for Win, Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 16 for Places.

THE TRICHINOPOLY PLATE (Div. I) Distance—1 mile: Goodluck 8-3, Mohidden 1* Majnunanwah 9-4, Babakhan deadheat 1*; Young Kayid 9-0 West 3; Saidan 9-2, H. Black 4. Not run: Tharwath A. Mahmoodbeg.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for Win, Rs. 18 for Place on Goodluck and Rs. 16 for Win and Rs. 16 for Place on Majnunanwah.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH
New York, January 24

Previous closing	19.07
To-day's opening	19.02
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	not received.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, January 24

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
March (18.98/94) not received
May (18.09/07) not received
July (mutilated) not received

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, January 24

SEEDS.
Castorseeds January/February (£20 3/4 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta January/February (£20 3/4 sellers) closed
Linseed La Plata January/February (£16 3/4) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast January/February (£19 3/8 sellers) closed

JUTES.
Dundee October/November unquoted.
Lightning October/November unquoted.

RUBBER
Spot December unquoted.
Forward December unquoted.

LONDON METALS.
Tin No market.
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, January 24

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, January 24

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London, January 24
London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, January 24
Spot (23 1/2d.) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 9/16d.) 23 9/16d.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Milan not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai unavailable.
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, January 24
There was no trading during eight session.

NEW INDIA LEAGUE, BOMBAY: A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the New India League was held on the 19th instant. when the following resolutions among others were passed: That the New India League, Bombay, (1) whole-heartedly supports the views of Dr. G. S. Arundale, the president of the League, as given in his article "Get rid of the Indian deadlock", printed in "Conscience" of the 8th instant and in various other papers; (2) urges the British Government to transfer without any delay and without any reservation, all power at the centre to a National Cabinet, composed of the representatives of the people of India and also to make it possible to establish National Governments in the Provinces; (3) appeals to the people of India to give their wholehearted support to Britain and her allies in the prosecution of the war to a successful end.

Ex-Detenus Jailed

DACCA, Jan. 23.

Ex-detenus Jnan Ranjan Chakravarty, Secretary of the District Kisan Sabha, and Anil Chandra Mukherjee, a Labour worker, were sentenced to-day to two months' rigorous imprisonment each, under the Defence of India Rules, for possession of prejudicial literature.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ALLAHABAD:—The Chief Justice, Mr. Hamilton, dismissed to-day the appeal of Raghubir Saran, former Civil Judge of Benares, and Rameshwar Das convicted for bribery by the District Magistrate of Mirzapur, and upheld their sentences of two years' R. I. and Rs. 2,000 fine and one year's R. I. and Rs. 500 fine respectively.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.—It is understood that the U. P. Government has deputed powers to the District Magistrates of the Province to control house rent in view of the new situation created by the arrival of people from Calcutta.—United Press.

PESHAWAR:—Reports from all parts of Central Asia state that another spell of cold-wave has set in, and heavy falls of snow have occurred on mountain sides and high table-lands. After about a fortnight, mails from Afghanistan were delivered in Peshawar on Thursday last.

PONUR, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Bharati Devi Ranga, General Secretary, All India Kisan Sabha, in the course of a statement appeals to the Kisans all over India to observe the "Independence Day" befittingly.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JAN. 25

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Your choice. 5-30 Krishnabai. 5-55 Purbi on Sarangi. 6-15 Kalyani Burman. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Krishnabai. 8-5 Jagdish Rai Kappal. 8-20 Recorded music. 8-35 Panna Lal. 8-50 Kesarbai. 9-45 N. C. Bhattacharya. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Shri Ram Hari Marathe. 10-15 Hindustani music. 10-30 Apni Apni Pasand.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Shahnai recital. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 From Films. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Morning melodies. 9-30 Ghulam Rasool. 9-45 Narayan Rao Vyas. 11 Saraswati Mane. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Avinash Vyas. 12 noon. Mirabai. 12-50 p.m. Choruses. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Naghma. 1-10 Chhota Gandharv. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Chhota Gandharv. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Ghulam Rasool. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Yellapurkar. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Ghulam Rasool. 6-45 Saraswati Mane. 7-15 Sitar and Violin. 7-30 Pinakin Trivedi. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Abhang. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Yehudi Menuhin and the London Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Variety. 8-15 A. Kerkar. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Amritlal Navsariwala. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m As in Bombay 1. 6 Tarana Bageshri. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3.365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1 8 Narayan Rao Vyas. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Chhota Gandharv. 9-35 Ghulam Rasool. 9-45 Saraswati Mane. 10-15 Narayan Rao Vyas.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 16th day of January 1942.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	11,94,24,000
Notes in circulation :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	329,46,30,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	22,07,09,000
Total Notes issued	363,47,63,000
Total Liabilities	363,47,63,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 79.796 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	—
Sterling Securities	245,62,61,000
Total of A	290,04,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	31,93,38,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	41,50,21,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	—
Total Assets	363,47,63,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 16th January 1942.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits :—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Government of India	5,50,93,000
(2) Government of Burma	2 93,97,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,56,40,000
(b) Banks	37,14,94,000
(c) Others	3,07,03,000
Bills Payable	1,05,58,000
Other Liabilities	3,81,03,000
Rupees	68,09,88,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	11,76,91,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	17,33,000
Rupee Coin	10,92,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,47,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(a) Internal	—
(b) External	—
(c) Government Treasury Bills	—
Balances held abroad*	43,23,96,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	59,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	11,50,000
Investments	10,17,01,000
Other Assets	1,88,78,000
Rupees	68,09,88,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay : January 24.

Linseed May	9 0 0
Wheat January	5 14 0
Wheat May	6 13 6

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ART CONFERENCE

The 1st Bombay Provincial Art Conference which opened in Bombay on Saturday will resume its session to-day at 8-30 a.m. at the Sir J. Mody Hall of Cama Oriental Institute. There will be a lunch at noon. The session will meet again at 2-30 p.m., to be followed by tea at 4-30 p.m. and music and dance by Miss Menaka (Belgaum) from 5 to 9 p.m.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Improved Buying On Steels

Bombay : January 24.

The local Share Bazar was steady to-day with improved demand in Steel shares. Cotton Mill shares failed to attract any important buying.

The improvement in raw cotton prices and steady tone in cloth market created better feeling, but buyers were not very keen watching Malaya developments.

The Wall-St. market was quietly steady. U. S. Steel shares improved 1/8 at 53 1/4, while Anaconda Copper Mining and General Motor shares were unchanged at 27 1/4 and 32 dollars respectively.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened to-day at Rs. 1635 and improved to Rs. 1652, while Ordinary shares hardened to Rs. 308. There was scattered buying in Cotton Mill shares. The market was steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay : January 24.

Bombay Dyeing (1150) 1151 1150 1152 1162
Century (370) 370 371 380 382
Central India (350) 350
Kohinoor (470) 470 473 485
New Great (275) 275
Simplex (200) 200
Swadeshi (393) 392 389 390 396
Associated Cement (158) 159 161/8 161
Tramways Ordinary (140) 140
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1650) 1650
Tata Steel Defd (1620) 1635 1645 1652 1665
Tata Steel Ordinary (303) 305 304 308/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (136/4) 137
Bellapur (233) 233 236 243
Bombay Steam (308) 301
Bombay Burma (320) 320 325 326

TEXTILES

Bombay, Jan. 24.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	323	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1162	0
100	CENTURY	382	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	350	0
100	Colaba	180	0
100	Coorla	193	0
250	Dawn	562	0
250	David	325	0
1	E D Sassoon Defd	2 15	6
100	FINLAY	70	0
100	GOKAK	243	0
1000	Hindustan	2525	0
100	Indore	215	0
100	Khatau	220	0
100	KOHINOOR	485	0
250	LAXMI	675	0
100	Madhusudan	350	0
100	MORARJI	451	0
250	Model	200	0
50	MYSORE	232	0
200	NEW GREAT	275	0
100	Osmanshahi	253	0
100	Podar	195	0
100	Phoenix	482	0
25	Sassoon Silk	81	0
1000	Sholapur	5395	0
50	SIMPLEX	200	0
100	SWADESHI	336	0
100	SWAN	215	0
500	Vishnu	1555	0
1000	Western	1600	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	111	0
25-50	Central India	47	8
500	Imperial XD	1552	0
125-500	Imp. Cont. XD	380	0
50-100	India	142	0
100	Reserve Bank	105	0
5	Union	6	14

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED XD	161	0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	13	0
100	Empire	768	0
15-100	Jupiter	15	4
20	Mercantile	68	0
15-75	New India	50	8
200	Oriental	4260	0
10-50	Vulcan	9	10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	175	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1862	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
50	BOMBAY TRAM	140	0
100	Bombay Suburban	181	0
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	217	0
100	Poona	217	0
100	Surat	187	0
100	TATA HYDRO	185	0
1000	TATA POWER	1650	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	851	0
100	C Province	104	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	106	0
100	Mandra Bhon	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	93	0
100	Sara Sirajgani	107	0
500	Tapti Valley	635	0

MININGS

8sh	Burma Corp	2	7
8sh	Indian Copper	1	14
10	Indian Iron and Steel	26	12
30	SHIVRAJPUR	36	0
10	Mukund Iron	13	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF	1665	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	308	0
10	Steel Corporation	15	12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	605	0
10	Air Services	3	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR XD	243	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	308	0
100	B Burma	324	0
50	Contry	120	0
8sh	Br B Petrol	2 0	6
100	IND BLEACHING	178	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49	8
100	Indian Radio Def	370	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	630	0
100	Port Canning	81	0
30	PREMIER Con.	117	0
15	Scindia	20	4
25	Tata Oil	51	0
25	Tata Chemical	14	1
100	Wimco	206	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1552	0
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	325	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (TF)	76	12
5	p.c. Central India (TF)	627	0
6	1/4 p.c. Premier Const 1st	121	0
6	1/4 p.c. Premier Const 2nd	115	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1657	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	211	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	137	0
7	p.c Vishnu	746	0

DEBENTURES

4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	106	12
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	50	2
5	p.c. Morarji	104	0
5	p.c. Sholapur	79	4
4	p.c Tata Power Deb	105	8

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay : January 24.

There was a further improvement in the prices on the market to-day. Tata Deferreds improved to 1625 while Tata Ordinaries advanced to 303. Textile shares were also better off. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at 1112/8. Indian Irons were slightly higher at 26/12 and Bengal Steels at 15/12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day :—Tata Deferreds (1595) 1595 1625; Tata Ordinaries (297) 298, 303. Tata Ordinary 303, Tata Deferred 1625, Indian Iron 26/12, Steel Corporation of Bengal 15/12, Bombay Dyeing 1112/8, Central India 330, Century 358/12, Gokak 234/6, Kohinoor 455, Simplex 180, Andhra Valley 1660, Tata Hydro 170/10, Tata Power 1530, Associated Cement 159/8, Belapur 225/10, Bombay Burma Old 312/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : January 24.

Following a further rise of 32 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 207/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 208/12 on speculative buying. At this level there was renewed selling and prices reacted to Rs. 207. The market was quiet The sharp rise recorded yesterday indicates that the market sentiment remains sensitive.

At this level there was active professional selling and prices declined to Rs. 204/12. Some covering hardened prices to Rs. 206/4, but again sagged to Rs. 205/8. Oomra Dec/January delivery was finally fixed at Rs. 153. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under :—

BROACH April/May	Rs. 205/8
BROACH July/August	Rs. 210/12
OOMRA March	Rs. 156/8
OOMRA May	Rs. 161/0
BENGAL March	Rs. 127/8
BENGAL May	Rs. 130/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N. Y. May 1.113 cent pts at 331.

Broach J/A below N. Y. July 1.105 cent pts at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay : January 23.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	209	203	207 3/4
Broach J/A	214 1/2	209	213
Oomra D/J	169 1/2	153	153
Oomra Mar.	157 3/4	154	157 3/4
Oomra May	162	158	162
Bengal D/J			128
Bengal Mar.	130 1/2	127 1/2	130 1/2
Bengal May	133	130	132 1/2

HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET.

The local Cotton Market will remain closed on Monday and Wednesday next week.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay : January 24.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4 03 3/4 at N. York.

London spot silver was unchanged at 23½d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 9/16d. The market was idle and featureless. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/12/6. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted business.

Quotations were as under : Gold Silver

Ready	Rs. 47 0 0	70 13 0
Maha	Rs. 46 11 0	64 13 0

Sovereigns : Rs. 33/4.

LONDON SILVER

London : January 23.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London : January 23.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay : January 24.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 96
Copper Sheets	Rs. 99

Tone :—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay : January 24.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Java from Bond Rs. 17/10.
Indian Sugars Ready—Ordinary Rs. 17/15 to 18/4.
Large grain Rs. 18/5 to 19/2
Buland Rs. 19/8. Chinai Lisa Rs. 30/8
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13/14.
Tone :—Firm.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay : January 24.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts	February—			
	Opening	43	1	0
	Highest	43	6	6
	Lowest	42	10	0
	Closing	42	14	0
Cottonseeds	May—			
	Opening	44	2	0
	Highest	44	5	0
	Lowest	43	10	0
	Closing	43	13	0
Cottonseeds	January—			
	Opening	28	2	0
	Highest	28	6	0
	Lowest	28	2	0
	Closing	28	2	0
Cottonseeds	May—			
	Opening	24	13	0
	Highest	24	15	6
	Lowest	24	9	0
	Closing	24	10	0
Castorseeds	May—			
	Opening	42	0	0
	Highest	42	2	0
	Lowest	41	8	0
	Closing	41	8	0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 24.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/57 Loan 97-0
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 95-6
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 98-5
3	per cent 1949/52 Loan 98-1
4	per cent 1967/70 Loan 109-7
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 102-14
3	per cent War Bonds 100 12
3	per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-6
4 1/2	per cent 1955 Loan 1 3-0

TAX FREE LOANS

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 108 2
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 1 5-8
6	per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4	per cent B P T 1947 108-8
4	per cent M Deb 1947 103-4
6	per cent M Deb 1954 126-0
6	per cent K P T 1956 126

Trend : Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay : January 24.

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 day/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 four months.

B C. RATES :—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4: D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2: D D Rs. 327 1/2.
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2: 3 1/2.

MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2: D D Rs. 302 1/2.
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4: D D Rs. 294 3/4.
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.

JAVA :—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2: D D Gld 58
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.

BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2: D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.

STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128: D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 157 1/4: D D Rs. 157 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 153
Cross Rates Sh. 2/3 31/32 2/4 1/32

MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04: D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pcs 19.5 21.5

LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK :—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady dull.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 9/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/2 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent.
9 months 1 per cent
Tone :—Easy.

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 16th January 1942.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL :—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,62,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		110,75,63,000
Loans against Securities per contra		.....
Acceptances for Constituents		.....
Sundries		58,22,000
Rupees		122,58,85,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS :—		
Government securities	62,40,74,000	
Other Authorised Investments	1,29,83,000	63,70,57,000
ADVANCES :—		
Loans	9,04,65,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	20,95,94,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,82,51,000	34,83,10,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		.....
Dead Stock		1,78,36,000
Sundries		71,97,000
Bullion		.....
CASH :—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	18,43,15,000	
Balances with other Banks	3,11,70,000	21,54,85,000
Rupees		122,58,85,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : January 23.

The markets witnessed a dull day, the Libyan withdrawal following further Japanese progress in the Far-East causing extreme caution with Australian Loans, Banks and Mines rather flat. Giltedgeds, Home Rails, Internationals, Oils and Industrials tended to be idly lower in absence of support, but South American Rails provided a good feature on fair enquiry. South American Bonds, however, ruled irregular. Kaffirs were irregular. Tins and Rubbers continued quiet, while Teas drifted down further.

OLYMPIC GAMES

BOMBAY'S BID FOR ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

BY J. C. MAITRA

The Eighth Bombay Presidency Olympic Games, the senior events of which were held at the Brabourne Stadium last week-end, proved a tremendous success. Since the All-India Games were held in this city in 1940, there has been a slump in our athletic activities. It is partly due to the war and partly attributed to other causes. There was a fear that the Presidency Games would not be held this year with the prospect of Bombay not competing in the All-India Games which will be held at Lahore next month. However, the fear was dispelled in time and the meeting was held with the usual eclat.

A GOOD SIGN

Perhaps the number of entries was not as large as it might have been. And the keenness of the contests would have been greater still, had there been some competitions prior to the Provincial Games. It seems that our athletics have been affected by the war more than other games! Still there were thrills and excitements in plenty. It is really good sign that there was a larger crowd present to witness and enjoy them than on any previous occasion. Of course, you cannot compare it with a cricket, football or hockey final gathering. But it was by no means a mean collection. I have every hope that the popularity of athletics will increase gradually with the spread of meets in different parts of the city during the season. It is the duty of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association to see to it.

Mr. Jayakar, a Bombay dancer with his "Guru" Shri Meenakshisundaram Pillai, a veteran exponent of Bharata Natya.

NEED FOR MORE CONTESTS

The Zonal Games which were started four or five years ago were not held during the last two years. I hope they will be revived next season, unless something serious comes in the way. It is only by staging more competitions, both for the seniors and the juniors, that we shall not only have more athletes with improved standards but attract larger numbers of people to witness the contests. And that will supply the Association with the funds necessary for carrying on their duties. I have no doubt that those who are responsible for the management of athletics in Bombay are well aware of this. But mere knowledge of it will not help. It must be acted upon to bring about the desired result. I am sorry to be a little severe on this occasion. But necessity demands it.

MISS GILBERT'S GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS

The most gratifying feature of the meeting was the successes of Miss M. Gilbert who lowered no less than four All-India records and one Bombay record. In 80 metres hurdles, she beat the previous Indian record of 14 seconds set up by Miss M Smith of Bengal in 1936 by the fifth of a second. In shot put she established a new Indian record of 29 feet 11 inches, overhauling the 1936 record of Miss R Priestley of Mysore by 2 inches. Discus Throw saw her out-distancing the previous Indian record set up by Miss J Wellons of U P in 1940. While the old record was 80 feet, 2-1/2 inches the new one is 92 feet, 6 inches—a big advance no doubt! In broad jump, she did 15 feet, 4-1/2 inches the previous Indian record being 15 feet established by Miss Ray Salway of Bombay in 1940.

AN ASSET TO BOMBAY

In addition to putting up the four records mentioned above, Miss Gilbert lowered the Bombay record in high jump. Against 4 feet, 5-1/2 inches, registered by Miss B. Shore in 1936, she recorded 4 feet, 7 inches. Then she ran second in 100 metres flat race in which Miss D. Badal equalled the Indian record of 12.8 seconds. If she were not left standing in the 50 metres start she might have gained a place in this event also. It was altogether a grand performance on which Miss Gilbert deserves to be heartily congratulated. I have every hope that she will not only add to her laurels in the coming national meet at Lahore, but will help Bombay a good deal in retaining the Women's Championship of India.

OTHER WOMEN PERFORMERS

Miss Ray Salway, who did so well during the last All-India Games in Bombay, was unable to uphold her reputation owing to a muscular strain in her leg. After she won the 50 metres flat race, she could only stand second in broad jump and then she fell away completely. It is hoped that she will attain further distinctions at Lahore. Miss Badal, a new-comer, showed up nicely in the 100 metres. She may also be expected to shine brightly in the All-India Games. Another new-comer to Bombay, Miss J. Bauduave of Belgium, performed well in 1,500 metres cycle race. From the keenness among the women competitors, it may be said that athletics in Bombay has a bright future in so far as the fair sex is concerned

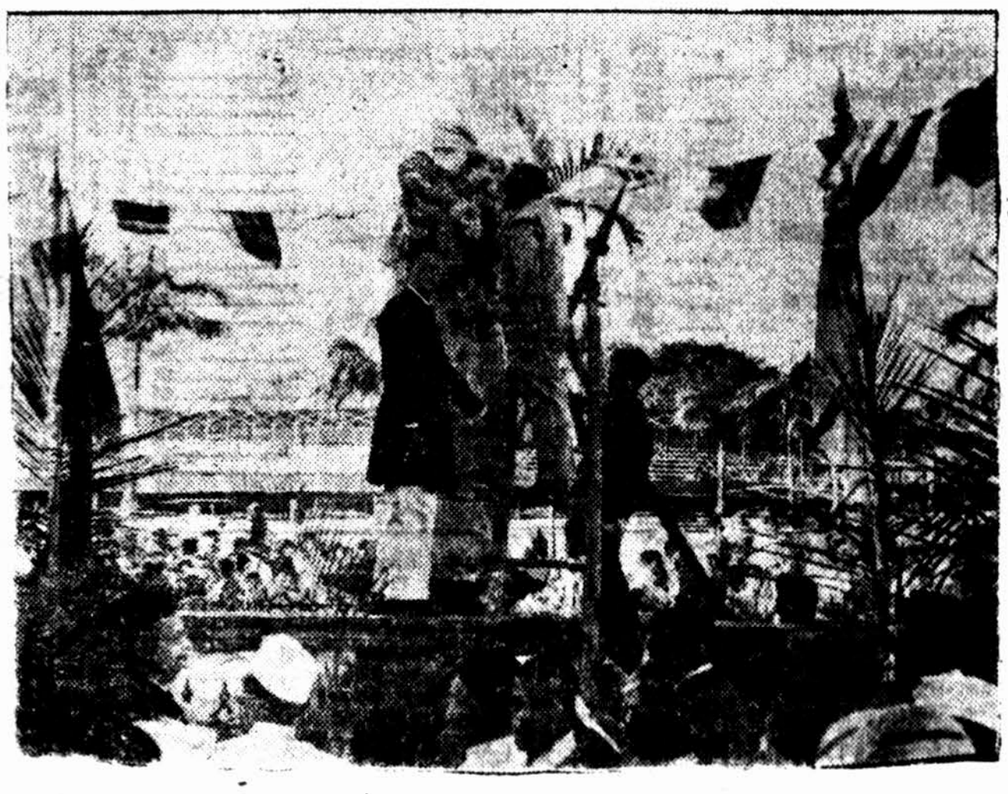
ANOTHER ACQUISITION.

Turning to the men, only one individual record was overhauled. L. T. Boosey, holder of the Indian record in hop-step-and-jump, who, by the way is now stationed at Kirkee. Covered 2 feet 4 inches less than his 1940 record of 49 feet, 4-1/2 inches. Barring the relays in which both the men and women put up new local records for 400 metres, and the former in 1,600 metres for All-India the men were not able to outdo their previous records. Neither J. Jameson nor L. C. Woodcock, L. Pereira or R. N. Utchil succeeded in overshadowing their previous performances. Surely they cannot be said to all falling off in their merits and abilities. It was evident that they were not in their best owing to want of spur. Let us hope that they will be in their best to give excellent accounts of themselves—and of Bombay—at Lahore.

CYCLE EVENTS MARRED

It was a pity that the Cyclists met with a nasty accident in one of the early heats. Four of them were injured and G. Wilson, one of their leaders, had to be carried to hospital. This was the first accident we ever had in our Cycle races. It, however, cooled down the spirit of the Cyclists, which was undoubtedly responsible for the absence of record-breaking feats. None the less, I am confident that the Bombay team will succeed in retaining the All-India Championship at Lahore, despite the prowess of Janki Dass at the wheels. And at the same time lower a few of the Indian records.

The B. P. O. A. have selected as many as thirty-two men and ten women athletes for the journey to Lahore. There is no doubt that all of them deserve to be in the team for one reason or another. They may not all be seen in bright colours there. But the experience they will gain in the national meeting will not only help them personally but will be immensely useful to Bombay. Under the present financial condition of the association, and the city, it would have been impossible to foot the bill of so many. It is, therefore, very gratifying that all of them are going on their own accounts or supported by their clubs. It is a lesson for other sportsmen who insist on travelling first and second class at the expense of the province or the nation.



The statue of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, the Cooper-age, was profusely garlanded on the occasion of the Centenary celebrations

Bardoli And After

DILEMMA OF INDIAN MEMBERS OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL INCREASES

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

There is a general feeling of expectancy in New Delhi. With the return of the Viceroy after his tour, the Viceroy's House has again become the centre of interest, for the Indian Members are constantly being seen hurrying to it for consultations with His Excellency. It would appear that these consultations have been mostly in connection with Departmental matters—and not yet for political discussions. A new Commander-in-Chief has taken charge—this time by promotion of one of the Generals already in the country. As a result of the new strategic arrangements according to which the Indian Command has been relieved of responsibility for external operations—now in the hands of General Wavell and General Auchinleck—the duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India have been considerably lightened. He is in charge of necessary supplies in men and material to the operational theatres of war and of the security of India and its immediate frontiers. For this reason it appears to have been thought more advisable to select General Hartley who has exceptional organising experience in this country and has intimate knowledge of the country's Frontier defences.

Immediate Problems

The approach of the Assembly session has brought to the forefront certain immediate problems. So far as the last session in November was concerned, they had the satisfaction that in regard to the main issues brought up before the Assembly—like the Ceylon and Burma questions, the release of political prisoners, etc.—they were able to show some response to the wishes of the House. And they had also the excuse that they had only just taken charge of their respective offices. A more difficult situation now confronts the new Indian Members, for in the coming session there are bound to be new taxation proposals. The Congress has made its great gesture by withdrawing the civil disobedience movement and offering to co-operate in the war effort if sufficient powers are given. This makes it incumbent upon the new Indian Members of Government to show something in return from the Government's side—in justification of their own claim that they propose to use their utmost exertions to secure a change in policy and end the deadlock.

Indianisation Demand

As there is now an Indian majority in the Viceroy's Council, complaints regarding the small number of Indians as Secretaries and heads of Departments have again come to the forefront. Of the 14 I. C. S. Secretaries in the Secretariat, only one is an Indian. All the I. C. S. Joint Secretaries are Europeans. In some Departments there is no Indian I. C. S. officer at all, and in some the highest position occupied is that of an Under-Secretary. And it cannot be said that there are not a sufficient number of capable Indians in the I. C. S. to hold a larger number of these posts, this disparity has been the subject of complaint.

Curtailment Of Train Services

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The question of curtailment of certain train services and addition of some coaches to certain others under scheme "B" was discussed at a conference held in the committee room of the East Indian Railway under the Chairmanship of Rai Bahadur M. C. Ghose, Chief Operating Superintendent of the railway. Representatives of leading newspapers of Calcutta, Patna, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad as also representatives of the various chambers of commerce at Cawnpore, Patna and Calcutta were present.

An assurance was given that the scheme "B" would in no way interfere with the special arrangements made to carry people, who wanted to leave Calcutta, and so far as it was possible for the railway authorities they would provide facilities for these parties.

Increase In Ceylon Postal Rates

COLOMBO, Jan. 24.

Postal rates to India are to be increased from 1st February. The new rates for surface mail letters are ten cents for the first ounce and five cents for every additional ounce; postcards five cents.

Air mail letters: Twenty cents per half ounce; postcards twelve.

The present rates are six, three, twelve and six cents respectively.—A.P.

Iron And Steel Control

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

A press Communique states that the Iron and Steel Controller has decided to extend the time upto which he will receive from stockholders indents for iron or steel supported by licences or sublicences of periods III and IV of 1941 for planning on producers.

Such indents, the Communique adds, will be accepted by the iron and steel control office upto the 31st January, 1942. Thereafter such sub-licences and licences will be treated as cancelled.—A.P.

Frontier Outrage

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Jan. 24.

A District Officer of the Frontier Constabulary, who went out with a party this morning for training near Bannu, was ambushed by a large tribal gang and was killed, according to a report received here.

A havildar was also killed and a sepoy wounded.

The constabulary and the police are pursuing the gang. Further details are lacking.

DOCTOR FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON QUEENS ROAD

Dr. D. D. Cooper, a 66-year old medical practitioner residing at Chira Bazar, was found lying unconscious on the Queen's Road opposite the Marine Lines Station about 7-15 p.m. on Saturday. He had some minor injuries at the back of his head. He was first taken to a restaurant by some persons passing along and subsequently taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

According to one version Dr. Cooper was knocked down by a motor cycle which drove away without stopping; but Dr. Cooper, himself it is stated, is unable to say how he came to be lying on the road in that condition.

EMPLOYEES IN ALLAHABAD BANK ARRESTED

Behram R. Kalianiwala, packer, Kashiram Raghunath and Ramsumaji Bhulai, assistant packers of the Allahabad Bank Ltd., were put up on a charge of having committed theft of gold bars valued at Rs. 12,000/-.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We had a "re-union" meeting of the Members, Companions, Associates and Patrons as well as sympathisers of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association on Sunday, January 11, at Khar. The meeting was presided over by Shrimati Taraben Manek-lal Premchand, and Messrs. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Satish Desai, Indra Vasawada, Mrs. Vatsalaben Anjaria, Miss Hirabai Bhatwadekar, Sis. Premila Koppikar and Bro. Doulatrai related their experiences of the Bombay Children's Trip to Sind and the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Karachi during the last Christmas holidays. At the end light refreshments were served to all.

What happy experiences each of the speakers gave, and in what beautiful words—humorous and pleasing! I wonder if I would be able to say as much and in such a nice manner! However, I shall try.

At Karachi

On the evening of December 26 our party went to Clifton. It is a marvellous sea-beach there with a wonderful promenade in the forefront and a garden with sea-saws, merry-go-rounds and other games for children to play. While returning we came through the main parts of the city Frere Hall Sadar, etc.

The whole of the next day, December 27, our party was in buses. In the morning we went to Sharda Mandir, where we were invited to tea. Seth Haridas Lalji gave us a wonderful treat for which we are thankful to him. Then we went to Mangha Pir where we had bath in the hot water fountains, and after seeing the crocodiles there, and on the way also visiting the Mahatma Gandhi Garden, we returned to our residence for lunch.

In the afternoon we went to Keamari and Manora. We went from Keamari to Manora in motor launches. At Manora we had tea, and as the moon-beams shone on sea-waters and we sat on the terrace, how joyous our hearts felt! When we returned, an informal meeting was arranged, where everyone introduced himself or herself to others: I do hope all know each other very well now.

"The Fish-Pond"

At night there was a nice item of programme awaiting us. A "Fish-Pond" was arranged, and every one of us had to pick up a packet and read aloud the contents of the chit that came out therefrom. Every one had to do peculiar things. One of us had to walk on fours and bark like a dog. Another one went on cautiously opening the packet and reading directions after directions on the various slips till at last a live cockroach was seen jumping out of the packet and walking majestically on the ground.....

Some of us got certain "prizes" too—for instance, Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhai got a pair of heels, Shri Jayant Pandya a rubber ball, Little Hindbala got a playing toy and I got buttons for the shirt. I recollect some more funny things as well: Shrimati Vatsalaben Anjaria received a potato and two chillies with instructions to put the potato in her mouth and one chilly each in the two nostrils and say something, while Shri Vasant Wandrekar was "offered" the presidential chair.

There were lots of views at Karachi that we saw on December 28 also, for we were taken in a bus round almost the whole of the city. In the morning the National Flag hoisting ceremony was held and also a children's gathering was arranged. In the evening there was a variety entertainment programme by the Balkan-ji-Bari and Bal Vihar boys and girls. All children played their parts creditably well.

At Larkana

Early on December 29, we rose and packed up, and caught the morning train to go to Larkana. We were in the train for the whole day practically, and had a general idea about Sind and its outskirts. We enjoyed taking tea lnnch, etc., in the train, and arrived at Larkana in the night. So, naturally, after keeping our things in order and taking dinner, every every one went to sleep.

Children were served with light refreshments which they very much enjoyed.

One December 30, we rose from our beds in Larkana. After taking our breakfast, we got in motor buses to go to Mohan-jo-Daro, that relic of the ancient civilisation of our country. On arriving there we took some light refreshments and then saw the Museum there. After that we walked through Mohan-jo-Daro, and as we went from one mound to another and passed through the narrow streets and observed their small wells and other household arrangements—and then came to the big road—and while returning observed the Indus river from the heights of Buddha's stupa, we felt proud in our minds about the greatness of our civilisation in the past.

At Mohan-jo-Daro

There was so much to be seen at Mohan-jo-Daro, and so little time at our disposal.....we simply got into the buses to return to Larkana, for we had to go to Sukkur by that evening's train, according to our programme. The meals was ready at Larkana, but where was the time to eat? We hurriedly put our luggage in buses and came to the Station. Luckily we could put our luggage in the train compartments—and with our luggage also came the vessels of meals.

Now that we were safe in the train, and had bid good-bye to our Larkana friends, among whom I must mention Shri Siruma' Vishindas and Shri Wadhu Keswani, who took much trouble for the provision of our comforts, we began to take our meals in the moving train. And then singing and telling each other stories, we arrived at Sukkur, and marched to the Parmeshwari Girls' School, where our lodging arrangements had been made.

At Sukkur

On the next morning, of December 31, we went to see Mausum Shah's Minaret. It has a winding stair case and the children enjoyed counting steps as they went up and came down. At the top they looked tinier than they were and surely we at the bottom must be appearing tiny to them as well. Their little hands waved to us, calling us pp; how lovely and sweet they appeared then!

We walked a little distance to the river Indus, and these two boats were ready to carry us—our party as well as the Sukkur children. Of course we were distributed and as the two boats floated on the river side by side—and a few sang in this boat and others in the other one, and Bombay boys and girls were already getting intimate with Sukkur children, it was indeed a sight for Gods to see!

Shrimati Taraben Maneklal Premchand, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, presided over the Children's "Re-union" Meeting.

After Zinda Pir, we came to Sadh-Bala, where we were served with a heavy lunch: We enjoyed eating on the banks of the river, and after that, playing and making merry there. Children entertained each other with songs and dances..... and then we returned to the Sukkur bank.

Procession Of Carriages

Sukkur had not been able to arrange for motor buses, so there was a row of horse-carriages awaiting us. Children got into them and enjoyed the ride to J. B. Mangharam's Factory of Biscuits, Drops, Toffees and Chocolates. Now what do you think of children's feelings while visiting such a place? Well, Mr. Mangharam very kindly gave samples of all assortments to every one of us and also served us with tea or milk. We heartily thank him for that.

Again the procession of horse-carriages took us to the Barrage: From the ancient relics of Mohan-jo-Daro we had come to witness the modern developments of Science. The huge Barrage and the machines and instruments there gave us an idea of how the River Indus could provide the whole of Sind with water and fertilise its grounds. Well may Sind, which is known as a 'desert' at present, in future be considered a 'garden!' While returning to our camp, we passed through Bukkur and Old Sukkur.

At night we had a 'Camp-Fire' and the fire there was really pleasing, for Sukkur is colder than Karachi. All of us had gone prepared for severe cold, but then some how, very luckily for us, it was not even as much cold there as we have been experiencing here since the last few days. We enjoyed songs and talks at the 'Camp-Fire' and then went to bed.

Next morning we went to Hyderabad: About that place and further I shall continue in my next week's letter!

Your loving DADA

All Members, Companions, Associations, Patrons and Sympathisers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari had a "Re-union" Meeting at Khar on Sunday, January 11, when Messrs. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Satish Desai and Indra Vasavada, and Mrs. Vatsalaben Anjaria, Miss Hirabai Bhatevadekar and others related their experiences of the Bombay Children's trip to Sind and the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Karachi in Christmas.

OLD MAN'S DARLING?

That Depends Upon The Man,

Advises REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am a widow of forty and in love with a man of sixty-five. He is well situated and could give me almost anything I want . . . but my friends tell me I will regret marrying a man as old as that. Do you agree with them?

Mary Ann.

This is a question, Mary Ann, almost impossible to answer without knowing both you and the man personally. There are some men who are old at thirty....and others who retain their spark until the last. Then, too.....there is the matter of health. If your fiancee comes of a long-lived family, there is every likelihood that he will edge into eighty and still be hearty and hale. There are other men who are confirmed invalids at sixty-five.

For And Against

I think you should take a sheet of paper and put down the liabilities and assets of your choice. This sounds pretty calculating.... but all people who make important investments consider it wise to calculate....and what investment is as important as marrying a man?

Ask yourself the following questions.

Is he reasonably healthy?
Does he enjoy entertainment?
Does he like to meet people?
Do new ideas intrigue him?
Does he refer to the good old days with amusement, affection.. ..or dogmatism?
Does he walk with a spring in his step?
Does he enjoy a flower in his buttonhole?
Does he avoid long-winded reminiscences?
Does he talk and think in terms of the future?
Is he thrilled by modern improvements?
Do the new developments in science excite him?
Has he got vision?
Does politics make him talkative?
Does he dote on the achievements of the present more than accomplishments of the past?
Does he easily discard prejudices es he had thirty years back?
Is he aware that the "world do move!"?
Does he enjoy attractive clothes on you?
Does he comment on them?
Does he refrain from going into the minute details on matters pertaining to his health?
Does he tie his tie into a neat knot?
Does he eat fastidiously (remember you have to sit opposite him at meal-time from now on).
Does he drive his car with a sure touch?
Does he still find joy in a sunset...a star...your perfume... the touch of your hand on his?
Does he even now regard the world as his oyster?
Has he got a twinkle in his eye?

If you can answer YES to 90 per cent of these questions, marry the man.

He is not sixty-five years old... but sixty-five years young.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

WANTED BRIDEGROOMS AND BULL TERRIERS!

(Continued from Page 4)

"The door leading to her upstairs rooms was open. I went right in and up those stairs without knocking, greeting the lady with the remark: 'Well, I am here right in time. What room do you wish me to start in?' She was very much surprised, assuring me that I had the wrong number. But during my very courteous apologies, I had managed to get my cleaner connected and in action. The result was that I walked out minus the cleaner, plus her contract and a cheque for a substantial down payment". And if you could get away with such exploits, it was thought that it helped business and good business helped prosperity and prosperity was good for the country.

Wanted A Bridegroom

Speaking comparatively, it has taken a longer time in India for the advertisement stunts to catch on. Of course, we have had our full page ads. and quaint and queer looking persons donning curious clothes parading on the streets with different tags and making a big noise about different goods. But still the ad. stunt has not reached such a stage of high technique as in America.

A "Matrimonial" or "Wanted a job" ad. may interest a certain type of persons. There may be people who look for these ads. and may find them. But it is difficult to say whether the dull and drab ads. which appear in our papers enthuse those persons whose interest it is to find them. I will take, for example, a matrimonial ad. which reads thus:—

"Wanted a cultured Bridegroom in good health, settled in life, Brahmin, aged 30 or below, to marry a young Virgin Widow (Brahmin Vaishnavite) etc., etc."

An American would have waxed eloquent over the romance of this Virgin Widow. It is possible that the ad. would have opened like this:—

"I do not want to be like a virgin thorn which grows, lives and dies in single blessedness" says a virgin Widow in good health etc., etc."

But war in America and in England has revolutionised the whole system of advertising. It is hitched to the war machinery. When the Miracle of Dunkirk happened, an advertiser of aspirin pills asked who was responsible for that miracle. It was neither God nor Gort. A straight and strategic retreat is possible only when you are not suffering from the slightest headache.

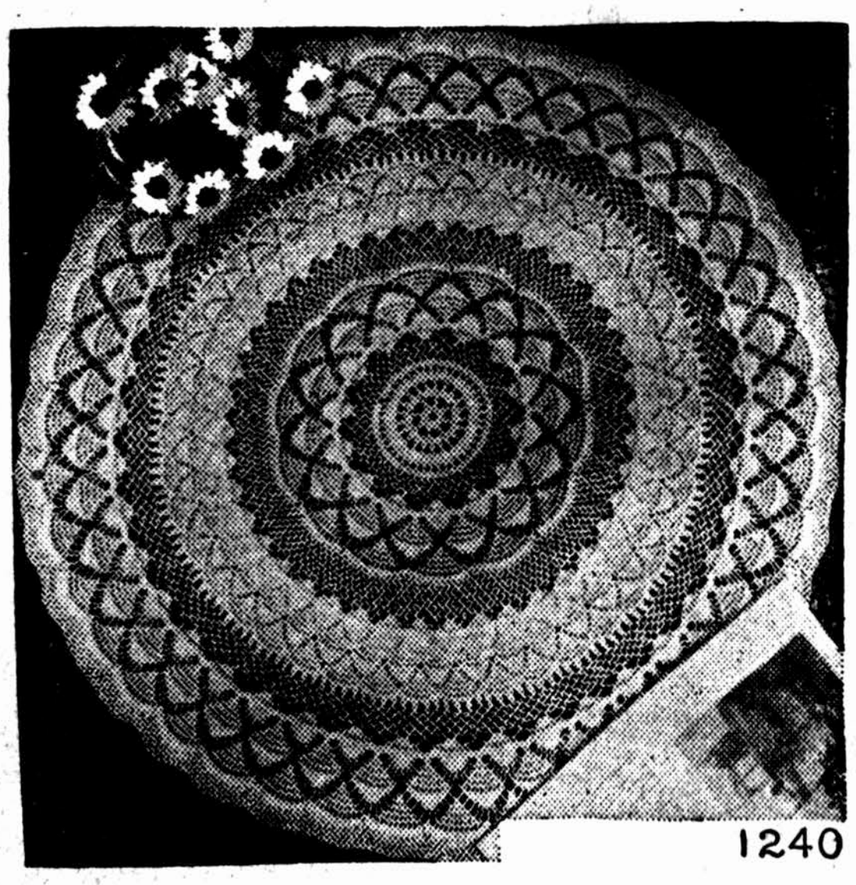
In India advertising had hardly come of age, when war intervened. The advertisers found it difficult to gear their machinery to keep pace with the swift movements of modern war. But even now it is not too late. I suggest that advertisers can help war and allied activities and Government, in its turn, can encourage those who help them. The Insurance companies for example, may pose, at the outset, the question: "Who will help you, if you live?" The answer which must be found in the ad. will be helpful both to the Insurance Companies and Government. If you die, there are, of course, the Insurance Companies. If you live and become old, there are the Defence Bonds. In return, Government in advertising Defence Bonds may remind the people of their duty towards Insurance Companies.

Those who organise auction sales may remind people of the help they have rendered by giving a certain amount of proceeds to war work and Government may advertise the names of those who organise auction sales in trams, buses, trains and other public transport vehicles. Even the buildings and open spaces of these public utility, commercial and industrial concerns may be requisitioned for use. The walls of all these buildings may adorn war advertisements and Government buildings may bear the posters of all those concerns which have helped Government to put publicity on a high pedestal. Toilets may blazon forth the quality of their goods proved in particular and specified theatres of war. Cinemas, as they tend to do now, may combine education with an overdose of propaganda. Is not this 20th century wonder already being put to combined use for the benefit of gaping villagers under shaded trees? Toys of aeroplanes and steamers and other war equipment must flood the streets and Government sloops and aeroplanes and war factories must carry the designs of Indian-made toys.

Don't Be Modest

In all these efforts, it must be remembered, no sense of false modesty or prestige must be allowed to come in the way. Things done on the sly, in this "Hydro-electric Age," have no business value. And when once the lead is given, there will be a general display of unparalleled exploits and feats of imagination. The country will, then, come into its own. And this 'I-scartch-your-back' and 'you-scratch-my-back' arrangement, to put it in an apparently vulgar though apt manner, may be stretched to every conceivable department of industry and individual bargaining. If this is done with gusto and imagination, those who are not caught in this epidemic will find it difficult to survive. And in business those who do not survive—and the general desire to survive is indisputable—are considered inefficient. And as long as their methods are inefficient, their business will suffer and bad business will lead to adversity and adversity will be bad for the country.

But it looks as though there is a general mental atrophy. This whole business of advertising has become a dead dog, because everybody wants everything to be dog-cheap. And before this country goes to the dogs, will all those who matter marshall the swiftness, the strength and the highly developed power of scenting danger of that useful animal, first conquered by man and now admired by a few chosen society ladies? Any complacency during war time must be considered criminal.



Whether you have a round or square table, small or large, you will want this unusual centerpiece for it. It measures 25 inches in diameter but by leaving off certain parts you can make 2 smaller pieces. You will be proud to hand this cloth down to your grand-children.

(Copyright).

Dr. Patterson's

FEMALE PILLS

(OAKAY Brand)

Since 1910, these pills have been successfully used in England and Europe by millions of women for menstrual IRREGULARITIES and DELAYS and for RE-STARTING ABSENT PERIODS. Safe effective and quick in action they give results in 3 to 7 days.

Sold in three strengths at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs 6 per bottle. The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most effective. See that you get 'OAKAY' Brand pills.

Available at all leading chemists or direct (postage free) from GAMBERS AND SON LTD Bombay 6.

Literature sent postfree

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic, Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Complete satisfaction guaranteed Particulars on request

KAMALA WORKS.
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

I Remember! (Continued from Page 3)

Judge of the Allahabad High Court. And I owe to him a great deal of sound advice which he gave me as to how I should study law, what authors to read and what not to read. It has been my life-long conviction that Mahmood was one of the half-a-dozen intellectual giants that India has produced during the last seventy or eighty years. It is not merely in law that he established his supremacy. You had to hear him discuss deep philosophical and metaphysical problems or historical events, not relating merely to India but to other countries, to be able to realise the profoundity of his learning, the variety of his knowledge and the sweep of his intellect. He was a passionate lover of poetry, and I remember an occasion when he read out to me about thirty stanzas of Tennyson's 'In memoriam', while I was holding the book in my hand. There was not a single mistake he committed. Similarly he read out to me once a very large number of verses from Firdousi's Shah Nameh, and again he took me by surprise when he read out to me a number of verses from Ramayana, with the intonation of Pandit. As a judge, without wounding the susceptibilities of any sitting or a retired judge—I fear I have wounded the susceptibilities of some of them by my indiscretion—I can say that the only names among Indian judges which could be compared with his name were those of Muthuswami Aiyar, Bashyam Iyengar and Subrahmania Iyer in Madras, Dwarka Nath Mitter and Asutosh Mukherjee in Calcutta—I shall also include the name of Pramoda Charan Banerjee in Allahabad. Among English names, I shall say that Mahmood belonged to the race of lawyers represented by Holloway of Madras, West of Bombay, and Barnes Peacok of Calcutta, and Straight of Allahabad. Mahmood ruined his career by his personal indiscretions, but when all is said for and against him, I shall say these provinces have not produced another giant like him, and I cherish his memory with pride and affection.

Another great Muslim scholar whose personal friendship I cultivated in later years was Maulana Shibli. He was sent to me by the late Mr. Justice Karamat Hussain to draft the bill which was later passed as the Muslim Wakf Validating Bill. He refers to me in one of his printed letters. As years went on, he and I became friends. Whenever he came to Allahabad, he used to stay with his brother who was the father-in-law of the present Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, and we used to meet frequently. I found in him a congenial soul. A few years later, Professor Brown of Cambridge spoke to me of his scholarship and regretted that the Government of India had not adequately recognised his worth.

Legal Luminaries

I shall now pass on to the time when I joined the Allahabad Bar in 1898. After I joined the High Court Bar, I began to realise how unworthy I was then to be a member of the profession which was dominated in those days by men like Conlan, a man of about seventy, perhaps the greatest advocate; Sir Walter Colvin, a great criminal advocate Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Alston, then a rising Criminal Advocate, Pandit Sunderlal, Munshi Ram Prasad, Mr. Jogendranath Chaudhari and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Sunderlal's knowledge was the despair of us all. He was not brilliant, but solid. Munshi Ram Prasad, a great advocate remarkable for the brevity of his arguments, was the very embodiment of dignity. Jogendranath Chaudhiri was simply brilliant—and there have been very few advocates who have spoken in court that polished and literary language which he used to do Pandit Motilal had just come into the front rank. He had an engaging manner, a keen intellect and a great power of constructing theories in his cases. In a few years' time after I joined the bar, he and Sunderlal were the two lions in the profession on the civil side. Pandit Sunderlal stuck to the High Court; Pandit Motilal then acquired a very large and lucrative mofussil practice, but appeared in many important cases in the High Court also, either with or against Sunderlal. The later, however, remained supreme until he died in 1918. Immediately after them came two youngmen of those days. One of them was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. If he had only stuck to the profession and had not given it up in 1910 or 1911, it is my conviction that he would have risen to the top in a few years' time. The other man was Maulvi Ghulam Mujtafa, a prefect gentleman, a very hard-working, conscientious lawyer with a very keen intellect Then came Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji. In a few years' time he enjoyed one of the largest practices in Allahabad. In a sense, he and I were rivals. We were constantly opposed to each other but there were no two greater friends in private life than he and I. His knowledge of English and philosophy was profound, but no less profound was his knowledge of law. And, indeed, it is my belief that so far as sheer learning in law is concerned, the Allahabad Bar has not yet produced a more learned lawyer. O'Conor was then also coming to the front and he and I also were great friends. His great point was his mastery of facts and lucid presentation, and as an advocate he held a front-rank position for nearly thirty years of his life until he died four years ago.

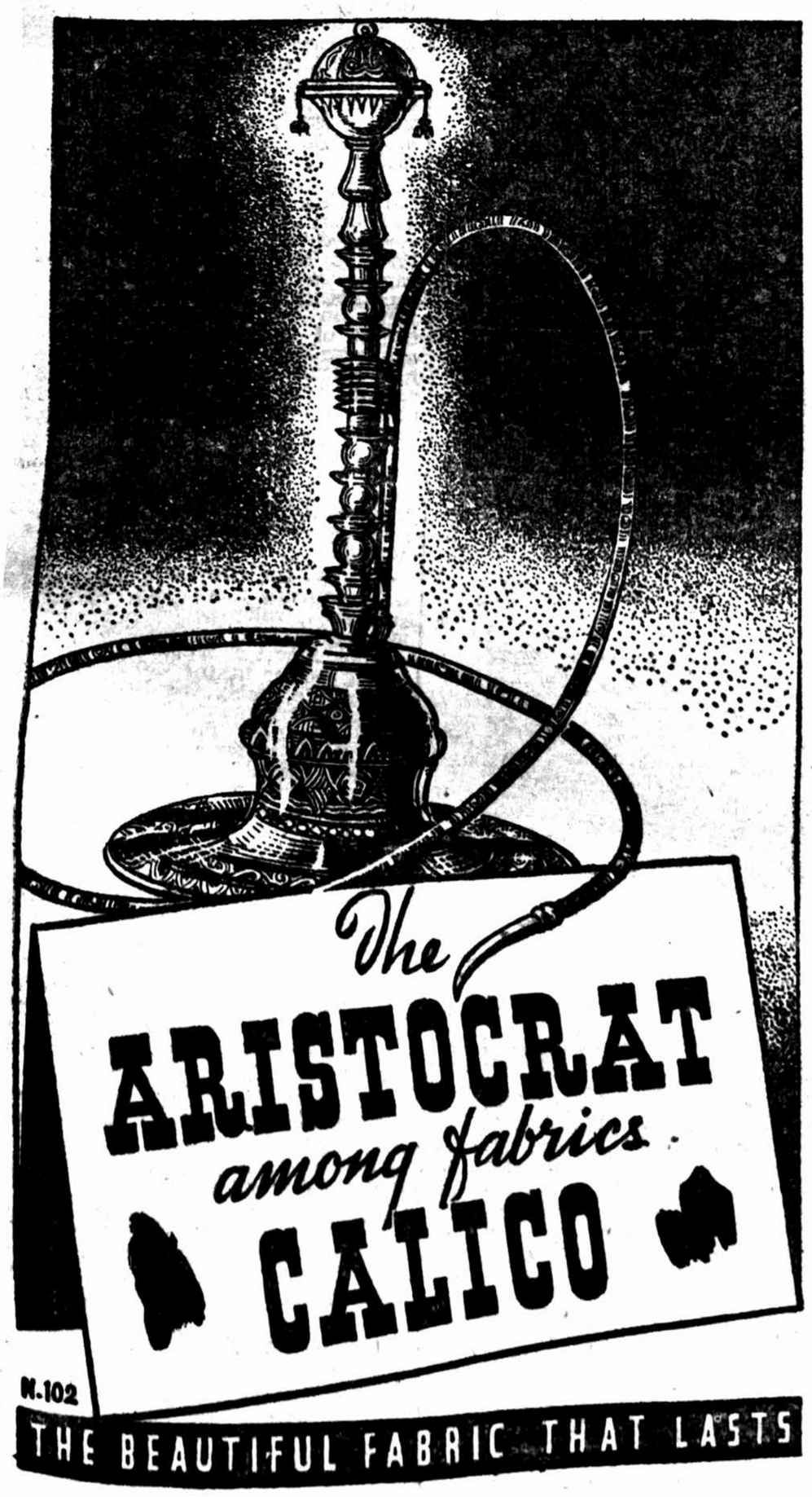
I must now go on to the public men of those days in Allahabad life. One of my earliest companions and friends, a man who has been more than a brother to me all my life, was Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, happily still among us. A brilliant conversationalist, a widely read man, a man with a great presence of mind, a polished speaker and writer, he attracted to his house (7, Elgin Road) all the young men who were interested either in politics or in literature generally, and I remember the opening years of this century when under his inspiration some of us agreed to join him in starting the Kayastha Samachar, now called the Hindustan Review and later a paper called the Indian People. The brunt of the task fell on him; Satish Chandra Banerjee and I were only his co-adjutors. Dr. Sinha soon decided to have a whole-time editor for the Indian People and he then discovered an obscure young man, I believe, through the good offices of the late Mr. G. Subrahmania Iyer, the famous editor of the "Hindu". This young man's name was C. Y. Chintamani—afterwards Sir C. Y. Chintamani.

A Great Journalist

I met him for the first time at Sinha's house, shortly after Lord Curzon's Durbar at Delhi, and the thing which struck us most about him in those days was the rapidity with which he spoke, and the miscellaneous knowledge which he possessed about men and things. It took us no time to discover that he had a most wonderful memory. He could offhand give accurately the dates of birth and death of English statesmen and Indian leaders, and as for quotations from famous writers and speakers—well, his fund was inexhaustible. Within a few years, he and I became great friends. It is not that no differences arose between him and me on some public questions. They did arise. But they did not affect our personal relationship. In later years he rose to great fame, and no one deserved fame better than he In 1909, under the inspiration of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya we decided to start the 'Leader' and to appoint Chintamani as Joint Editor of the 'Leader' along with Mr N. N. Gupta. Shortly after, he fell ill; all hope of his recovery was gone, but to our joy his life was spared. He came back, took over charge of his duties this time as its sole editor; and if the 'Leader' was able to survive those shocks which beset every newspaper at the commencement of its career, it was mainly due to his persistence, vigour, energy and ability. The 'Leader' soon became in Northern India the most powerful organ of public opinion in those days. I can recall the time when Sir John Hewett wanted to prosecute him for publishing an article of Bishan Narayan Dar which he was advised was seditious My opinion was taken, and then the opinion of the late Mr (late Sir) Asutosh Chaudhari of Calcutta. Both of us thought that there was nothing of sedition in the article. The Directors then decided to consult two of the foremost criminal lawyers of England of those days—Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Carson and Mr (later Justice) Avory. They agreed with us and were of the opinion that there was nothing of sedition in it. This opinion was sent through Mr. Gokhale, a man under whose spell I had come about that time and whom I still hold as the most constructive statesman of our times, to Sir William Wedderburn in England; and he in his turn passed it on to Lord Morley. Lord Morley read it and thought that it was a pity that the prosecution of such a paper could have been contemplated. There the matter ended. It was Chintamani's triumph. The 'Leader' began to sell immediately even among the officials. The only other Indian paper in the U. P. in those days was a bi-weekly, the Advocate of Lucknow, owned and conducted by Ganga Prasad Varma, an acknowledged and highly respected leader of those days, with a tremendous influence on the officials and also on Talukadars. The 'Pioneer' of those days was a semi-official organ—but its weekly letters from London were unrivalled for their variety of matter and brilliance.

To go back to Chintamani. In a few years' time he became a member of the Legislative Council and came to be looked upon as the Leader of the Opposition. He there displayed rare parliamentary gifts and great powers of debate, great knowledge of the facts and details of administration and great pertinacity. Even the officials were compelled to acknowledge his ability, and though his scathing criticism at times led to acrimonious rejoinders, yet personally he was held in the highest esteem for his character and he was extremely popular. When Dyarchy was established, I was taken into confidence by Sir Harcourt Butler. He asked my opinion as to whether Chintamani would do as a Minister. I strongly supported the idea, and Sir Harcourt sent a message to Chintamani through me. It took me considerable effort to persuade him to accept the offer. During the two years and few months he held that position, he made his mark and made his personality felt in Government. When on a question of principle he fell out with Sir William Marris, he consulted me By that time I had retired from the Government of India. I agreed with him and he decided, in consultation with me, to tender his resignation. Although he resigned his membership of the Cabinet, yet it did not take him long to recover his position as a private member, and right up to the time he was in the Council he was treated as the acknowledged Leader of Opposition. The last time I sat with him in the Council was when Sir Harry Haig asked me to go into the Council

(Continued on page 22)



Puzzles & Pastimes

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 22)

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AVIATION?

THERE can be no denying that there is a tremendous interest in aviation, so Whiz Quiz wonders how much you know about it. Most of this quiz is devoted to the commercial aspect of the industry which, despite its importance, is being overshadowed today by the attention devoted to military aircraft, both in the United States and abroad. Speed is essential in answering today's questions; four points are allotted for each question answered in 10 seconds, three if a longer time is taken.

Contact!

1. Why is 1903 important in aviation history?

2. Who was America's leading ace in the World War?

3. Where is the world's busiest airport for commercial travel?

4. In what year did Lindbergh make his epoch flight to Paris?

5. Why was Dec. 17 picked as Pan-American Aviation Day by President Roosevelt?

6. What is a kiwi in the Army Air Corps?

7. What is prop wash?

8. Do airplanes have brakes?

9. In commercial air transportation, what is known as a pay load?

10. How fast do most transport planes fly?

11. Who was the first man to fly the English Channel?

12. Is there any plane now in existence that can fly the Atlantic Ocean and return without refueling?

13. Why is 1926 important in aviation history?

14. Where is Kitty Hawk, site of the first plane flight?

15. How many revenue passenger miles are run up by a plane that carries 15 passengers, two of whom are airline employees, for 1,000 miles, then unloads the airline employees, and flies 2,000 more miles?

16. Airway radio beams spell out S O S—true or false?

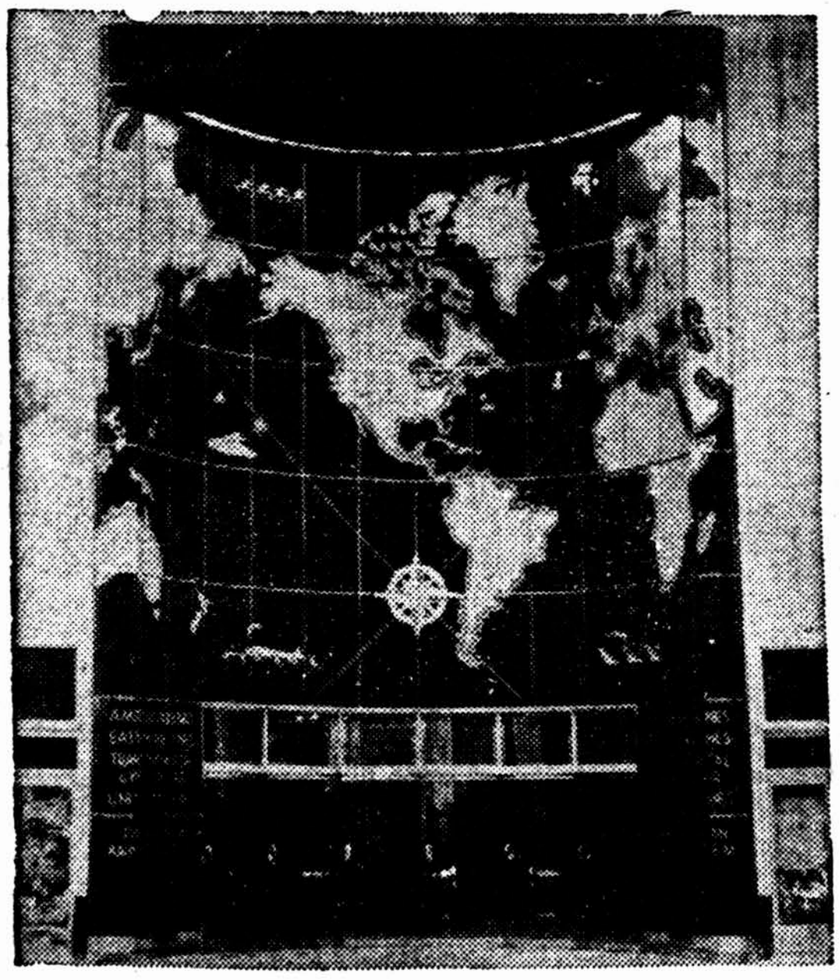
17. How did Douglas Corrigan win fame in aviation?

18. Guess: The average number of people flying every second of the day and night is 120, 1,200, 12,000 or 120,000?

19. Why is aviation credited with saving millions of dollars' worth of crops annually?

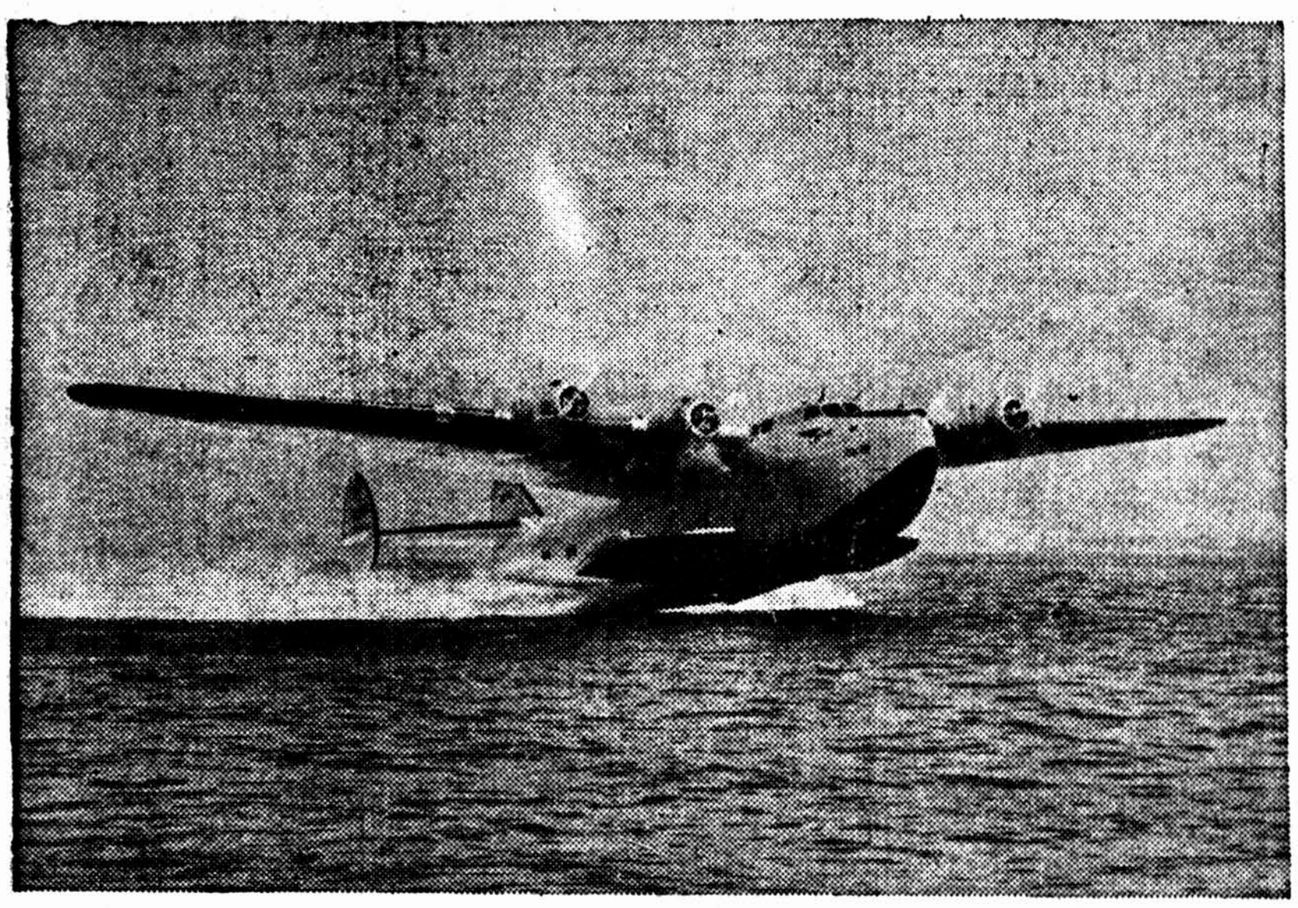
20. If the weight of baggage, passengers and mail on a transport plane exceeds the limit, which is given preference?

21. Does "blind flying" mean that blind flyers can fly?



22. This Is the Entrance to the First "Union Station of the Air" in the World, Recently Opened. Where Is It?

23. An Air Stewardess Must Be a Nurse — True or False?



24. Is It Possible to Fly from Europe to Australia by the Way of the United States on Commercial Airlines? What is the Name Given to Transport Planes on Ocean Routes?

THE GOAL IS 15

7	6	4
1	5	2
9	8	3

NINE numbers have been indiscriminately placed in an equal number of squares in the chart drawing at left. The puzzle for you to solve is this: Leave the figure 5 in its present position in the center square and rearrange the other eight numbers to make three rows of three figures each, so that when added horizontally, vertically or diagonally the sum will always be 15.

GEOGRAPHY TEST

THE class in geography will please come to order! Your lesson today is to find a geographical name in each of the following sentences. In some instances the names may be found by combining parts of two or more words.

1. In counting the jumpers, I accidentally overlooked three.
2. "Cap," I said, "Hurry up!"
3. A housewife holds a pan a matchless article.
4. The poor man had to toil from early to late.
5. He boasted that he could win on a walk.
6. The tents were spread in great circles to shelter the crowds.
7. Although he traveled from day to night, he failed to arrive in time.

BIRTH OF A NEW IMPERIALISM

(Continued from page 2)

These walls seemed to keep closing in on me. I found it become increasingly difficult to talk.

I found the atmosphere completely vitiated by a continuous artillery of hatred against the West in particular against England and America. It contrasted with the general indifference of the average American and a great admiration for Japanese culture on the part of many intellectuals. On the whole the opinion in the States had not been in favour of a break with Japan. The relationship between the intelligentsia of the two countries had been far closer and more cordial than between those of England and Japan, due to a variety of reasons, particularly geographical. American aid to Japan in the earthquake catastrophe of 1923, had been generous beyond bounds. Even while the tension had been deepening several attempts were being made by organisations and individuals to maintain the old bond. The ferocity of the campaign against America could perhaps only be explained against this background. I suspected a definite complex behind this hatred.

But in the case of England it was naturally more real, the instinctive rivalry between an old Empire and a prospective one. Unlike America, England was a ruling power in the entire Orient. It was definitely the British possessions that Japan would crash into in her Pacific campaign. All these factors made her a more realistic target. Sometimes these attacks took fantastic forms. Anything and everything that went wrong was blamed on these two countries. As one young man put it, if the crops fail one season either England or America would be held responsible for the misfortune. This was not far wrong. There is a campaign to abolish English from the educational curriculum. English sign posts have been removed from everywhere even railway stations. The latter had been in use mainly to meet the bumper American tourist trade in Japan. But the fanatical new leaders were ready to make short work of that business. After all these are temporary interruptions, they rightly argued. English was also banned for long distance telephone.

In course of time I discovered considerable antagonism towards Russia, but the Non-Aggression Pact having only recently been signed, no public vituperations were indulged in against that country. But every Japanese had systematically been taught that Russia was their Public Enemy No. 1. **A truly revealing confession!**

prevailing fashion and are reduced to curious predicaments.

Strange as it may seem, it would appear that the vagaries of the mike can be conquered by multiplying it. I saw an experiment of this kind nearly a year ago at one of the colleges in the city. Two mikes were hung up at the requisite height at a good distance from each other. A third was fixed at the ground level at a point central to the overhanging mike. The triangle created by these three became a reception area and all that was said within that area was picked up and relayed through the loud speakers.

An Amusing Incident

But due care must be taken to see that the mikes are properly fixed. Otherwise comic results will follow. I remember how a similar experiment was tried on a small platform erected on the roof of Ladwadi when a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition was held there last year. It was alright as far as speeches were concerned. Presently a party of girls decked in colourful sarees trooped in to give a Garba performance. The song was begun and the girls began to go round and round. Suddenly one of them started as something hit her.

She tried to move away but found herself held by the hanging mike which had got entangled in her long tresses. Somehow she hurriedly got loose and fell in line to avoid confusion. A couple of minutes later, the same thing happened to a second girl and then to another and yet another till half the dance consisted of a swinging mike getting into the girls' tresses and their struggles to get free from its clutches.

While it may be possible to discard the use of the mike for most indoor functions, one cannot imagine those gigantic meetings which are now so much a part of the political life of this city as well as of the country without the use of the mike. One has only to recall the troubles of the pre-mike era to recognise what a blessing the mike is.

The Pre-Mike Era

In those days when Mahatma Gandhi addressed a meeting at Chowpatty, four different platforms used to be erected. Mahatmaji would make his speech from one platform and then go to the second to repeat what he had already said once. In this way a meeting at Chowpatty involved making four speeches in one evening. Add to that the fatigue, the crush and the trouble of passing from one platform to another in the midst of an eager crowd and you have a picture of the hell that a politician's life must have been

But things have changes since then. I am reliably informed that the first occasion when the mike was put into service at a Congress meeting was in 1926 at a women's meeting at Madhav Baug, which was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi. During the last 15 years at a modest estimate the Congress has used the mike at least at 25,000 public meetings all over India.

It may be sunshine or it may be raining; there might be a regular wash-out as at Ramgarh; or the whole meeting might take shelter from rain under umbrellas as it often happens in Bombay—but the faithful mike keeps open one avenue of comprehension and keeps the meeting going. Again, an important speaker might be indisposed or even unwell, but the mike pulls the matter out of the hands of despair. All those dramatic incidents at Tripuri when Subhas Babu, although bed-ridden, could come to the Subjects Committee and conduct proceedings from his sick bed would have been impossible but for the services of the friendly mike.

Beware Of Failure

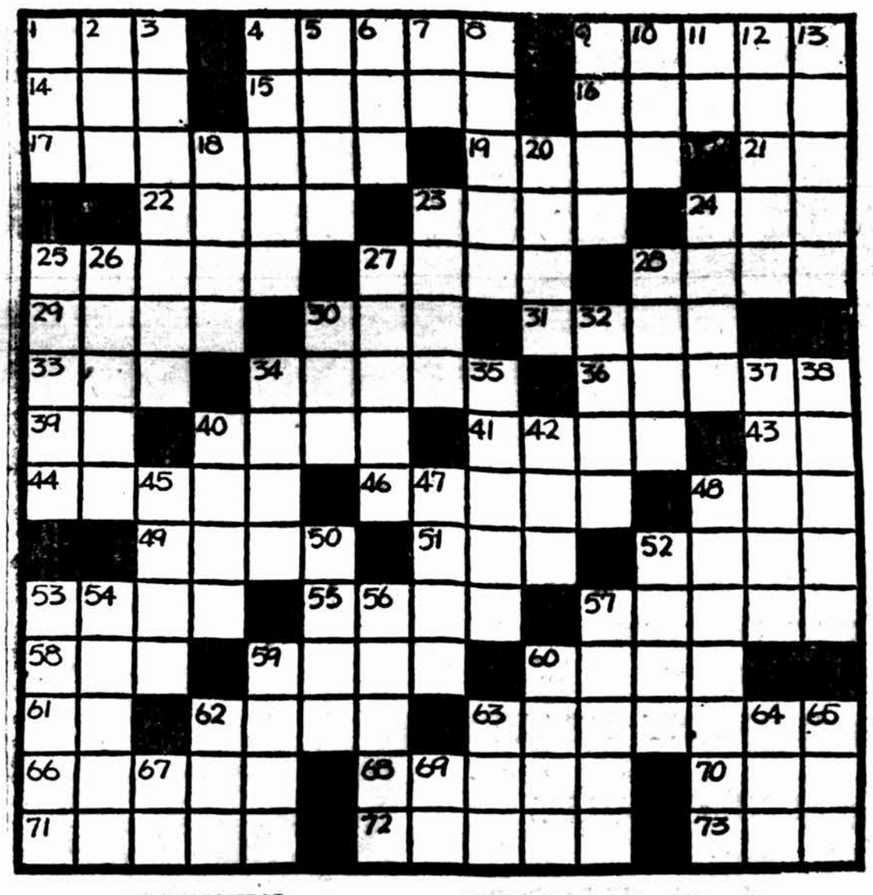
But the consequences of the failure of the mike at an open air meeting are generally more serious than its failure in a hall. There is the famous incident when during the hectic days of 1931 the loud speakers failed at meeting that was to have been addressed by Gandhiji and in the resulting stampede one woman was crushed to death. I myself remember one huge meeting which broke up in complete disorder due to the failure of the broadcasting contraptions. It was a miracle that nothing more serious happened than stolen purses lost fountain pens, missing and shrieking children, separated and anxious wives and a lot of dust and shouting.

I am speaking of a huge meeting that was held sometime in 1937. The Congress ministries had been recently installed in power and Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Congress. Both he and Sardar Patel were due to address the meeting and all the ministers were present on the dais. Suddenly it was discovered that the loud speakers had gone on strike. Jawahar was rather impatient and tried to convey to the audience by gestures that they should disperse.

But his gestures were not properly comprehended and half a lakh of people began to try to reach one spot all anxious to know what had happened. That sight of a huge mass of people rushing towards the same point not knowing why, remains one of my most vivid memories. And the deepest impression of that evening is the amusing sight of a Congress minister dangling a tiny four month old baby, which came into his hands, heaven knows how, and a couple of police officers solicitously hovering around him and desperately trying to track down the mother of the missing baby.

Of Mike And Men!

(Continued from Page 5)



HORIZONTAL

1—Seat in church
4—Greek letter
9—Who composed "Mary Is a Grand Old Name"?
14—Wing
15—Lease again
16—Cognizant
17—Who conquered England in 1066?
19—Walk with an easy gait
21—Have existence
22—Who wrote "The Story of Mankind": Hendrik Van ——?
23—Sport
24—Tray for carrying bricks
25—Gain knowledge
27—Clever
28—Pronoun
29—Openwork fabric
30—Coin of Bulgaria
31—Who was the mother of Zeus?
33—Metric measure of area
34—Long sticks
36—Propelled a boat
39—Myself
40—Body of water
41—Who wrote "The Critique of Pure Reason"?
43—Note of the scale
44—Worship
46—Form
48—Tin receptacle
49—Minute points
51—Indian
52—Observe
53—Sketched
55—Crippled
57—Who was the Roman goddess of growing vegetation?
58—Who was the Greek goddess of dawn?
59—Dress
60—Coat of a seed of grain
61—Hebrew month
62—Who was the inventor of the sewing machine?
63—Dealers in cloth
66—Border
68—Who chose Cardinal Richelieu as his prime minister?
70—Prevaricate
71—Shoot from cover
72—Sea eagles
73—Binding custom

VERTICAL

1—Animal's foot
2—High priest of Israel
3—Who wrote "Ben Hur"?
4—What hunter was changed into a constellation?
5—Signify
6—Tree
7—Earth goddess
8—What divinity was in charge of the pillars that upheld the heavens?
9—Sleeveless garment
10—Be indebted to
11—Exclamation
12—Bower
13—Requires
18—Learning
20—Hebrew measure
23—Present
24—Listen to
25—Ruminant
26—Having ears
27—Who wrote "Tono Bungay"?
28—Warmth
30—Game at cards
32—Sharpen a razor
34—Versifier
35—Glide over ice
37—Exalt the spirits of
38—Natives of Denmark
40—Bow of a vessel
42—Imitate
45—Poems
47—Scottish poet and poet laureate who wrote "Treatise of Human Nature"?
48—What college is at Ithaca?
50—Tardy
52—Designating the lowest tides
53—Distributes cards
54—Bird
56—Poplar
57—Crude
59—Customary course
60—Cheese
62—Thigh joint
63—Beset for payment
64—Long narrow inlet
65—Bind with stitches
67—Note of the scale
69—Correlative of either

VALENTINE JINGLE

"The rose is red, the violet's . . . .
Sugar's sweet and so are you."
Thus said an old-time Valentine
In words that wobbled on the . . . .
"If you love me as I love you,
No knife can cut our love in . . ."
This was the rhyme that set
a-whirl
The heart and head of the old-time
. . . .
"Sure as the vine grows round the
stump
You're my darling sugar . . . ."
So said the rhyme of the bashful
youth
Who wished his girl to learn the
. . . . .
Love-lines came on candy . . . . . .
Or picture cards with Cupid darts.
That was the style in days of yore.
Now it's the same, but it just costs
. . . .

Eight words, the letters of which are represented by dots, are missing from this jolly jingle about Valentines. Supply the right words and complete the rhymes.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 22)

LEGACY PROBLEM

AS a reward for their long and satisfactory services, a wealthy merchant left legacies to three of his loyal employes. The total amount was $140,000, which was to be divided in the same proportion as the length of service of each of the three beneficiaries.

The office manager had been in the merchant's employ three times as long as the chief accountant, and the treasurer twice as long as the office manager. What sum did each man receive?

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IMPORTANT. In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. Do not use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

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SECRET OF SOVIET SUCCESS

(Continued From Page 1)

the Russian aircraft industry and the pressure of the oncoming conflict with Germany.

Increase In Production

Assuming therefore a 12,000 ton bomb load and an average of two tons a bomber (allowing for the proportion of light and heavy bombers) and we get a figure of 6,000 bombers in the Russian 'first line.' The same official told me that fighter strength is thirty per cent. of the total Air Force strength, including land and sea reconnaissance 'planes. On this basis a fair guess would be that Russia has about 3,000 first-line fighters. These may seem big totals, but the fact remains that Voroshilov was able to put 5,000 bombers and fighters into the air during the 1939 May Day parade —and but for the weather conditions, he said there would have been half as many again

What is Russia's production situation like? In 1936 towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan the country had seventy-four plants exclusively devoted to aircraft production, employing about 250,000 workers and turning out 8,000 aircraft of all types every year

After the expulsion of the Germans in 1937 a steady increase took place in the number of aircraft plants. In 1939 the German Institute for Economic Research estimated the number of Russian plants making [illegible] engines and accessories 'under one roof' at 200 That takes no account of factories equivalent to our sub-contractors, directly and indirectly engaged in aircraft production, the number of which must run into thousands

Luftwaffe Outnumbered

In sheer numbers, therefore, the aircraft industrial strength of Russia exceeds that of Germany. Practically every raw material required can be found within the borders of the Soviet Union, and all main factories are beyond range of existing bomber forces. Furthermore, units of the Russian Air Force—night and day fighters and anti-aircraft units—are specifically allocated to the defence of these factories alone.

On the question of flying personnel, which is, or has been a bottleneck in all Air Forces, including our own, Russia should be the best off of any country. Before the war the U.S.S.R. had 10,000 fighter and bomber pilots and nearly 30,000 aircrew members on general service. A remarkable fact is that their training covers a longer period than even the R.A.F.'s pilots. Most Russian pilots have done 250 hours before they go to a squadron. Besides the Service training schools there is a pilot pool to draw on from more than 1,100 flying clubs, which are spread over Russia and have been in operation for more than ten years.

Young workers go to these clubs on their 'free days' and for evening instruction, and scores of thousands have received training equal to the 'passing-out' standard of Elementary Flying Training Schools of the R.A.F.

Behind these schools again is "Ossaviachim", a civilian training body which has been copied by the Germans and which has more than fifteen million members! As well as all kinds of training for aircrews and ground maintenance of aircraft ' 'Ossaviachim" trains parachutists and teaches defence against parachutists.

Finally, the structure of the Russian Air Force itself and its general organisation. The general make-up of the units is much the same as ours. In a fighter unit, for instance, three aircraft make a "zveno" (flight); three "zvenos" make an "otriad" (squadron); three "otriads" make an "eskadrilla" (wing); three "eskadrillas" make a brigade (group) totalling some ninety-five machines.

Pioneers In Army Co-operation

Three brigades make an aviation corps, either 'light' or 'heavy' according to the number of bomber brigades included. But the outstanding difference is that all Russian military aviation is under the command of the Army chiefs. They have air advisers on their staffs, but it is the military commanders who give the orders.

The Russian Air Force has been trained for close support of Army operations to a greater extent even than the Luftwaffe. Even in the air-plus-tank tactics, with which Germany has swept across Europe the Luftwaffe has learned from the Russians who pioneered in this technique.

And now for the first time the Luftwaffe is up against an air force which is organised much on the same lines as itself and is as powerful in numbers. It is true that the Nazi airmen have had more combat experience. But the Russian pilots have had the longest training, they have learned from the lessons of this war and they are fighting as fanatically as the Russians have always fought for the defence of their homeland.

The Russian Air Force is an enigma no longer. In the first few weeks of the most gigantic conflict in history it has revealed itself as an immense and potent force which has seriously crippled Nazi striking power. And may be it will yet batter that power into exhaustion.—"(London Calling.")

I REMEBER!

(Continued from page 19)

for two days in 1936 to take part in the debate on my report on Unemployment among the educated classes. Chintamani warmly supported my proposals and made a most telling speech, and I disappeared from the Council after two days.

Differences

I must not forget to refer to his membership of the first Round Table Conference. He made telling speeches there, but somehow or other—it was a surprise to me—he did not like Mr. Ramsay (MacDonald as President of the Conference. There differences arose between him and me on two questions—firstly, on the question of minorities. Perhaps he thought I was going a little too far in favour of the minorities. The second question on which differences arose between him and me was with regard to Indian States. There, too, he thought I was too accommodating to the Indian States. On my return to India, he became very critical of the Federation for a few years, but later, he had the courage to confess to me that on the question of Federation, I had taken the right view. Nevertheless, these temporary differences did not affect our relations in the slightest degree, and during his prolonged illness I was a constant visitor to his house, and he often talked to me with a vigour which was startling, having regard to his condition. His loss came to me personally as a great shock, and it is my belief that when it is possible to write a dispassionate history of the growth and development of public life in these Provinces, his place will be second only to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was the inspirer of us all in our younger days. These Provinces owe to him a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. His ability, his devotion to duty, and his immaculate public life are the richest legacies which he has left to his co-workers and to his countrymen behind him.

(A talk broadcast from Lucknow—Courtesy All-India Radio).

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

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PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. Year the Wright brothers made first airplane flight; 2. Eddie Rickenbacker; 3. LaGuardia Field, New York; 4. 1927; 5. The date Wright brothers made flight; 6. A fledgling pilot, named after Australian bird which runs but does not fly; 7. Stream of air behind whirling propeller; 8. Yes, on landing gear, wing flaps also act as brakes; 9. Pay load includes passengers, mail and express only; 10. Most cruise at 180 miles an hour; 11. Louis Bleriot; 12. New bomber now being built for U. S. Army will do it; 13. First year of regularly scheduled air transportation; 14. North Carolina; 15. 39,000, obtained by multiplying paying passengers by miles flown; 16. False, radio beam spells A and N; 17. For making "wrong way" flight to Ireland; 18. 1,200; 19. Because aviation obtained better weather reports, bringing advanced knowledge of weather changes, such as frosts; 20. Mail; 21. No; 22. Airlines Terminal, New York City; 23. True; 24. Yes; Clippers; 25. Three.

The Goal is 15: Arrange the numbers horizontally as follows: 618, 753, 294; or 816, 357, 492.

Magic Number Puzzle: Arrange the seven rows horizontally as follows: First—30, 39, 48, 1, 10, 19, 28; Second—38, 47, 7, 9, 18, 27, 29; Third—46, 6, 8, 17, 26, 35, 37; Fourth—5, 14, 16, 25, 34, 36, 45; Fifth—13, 15, 24, 33, 42, 44, 4; Sixth—21, 23, 32, 41, 43, 3, 12; Seventh—22, 31, 40, 49, 2, 11, 20.

Geography Test: 1. Persia; 2. Pisa; 3. Panama; 4. Rome; 5. Winona; 6. Reading; 7. Dayton.

Valentine Jingle: Missing words—blue line, two, girl, lump, truth, hearts and more.

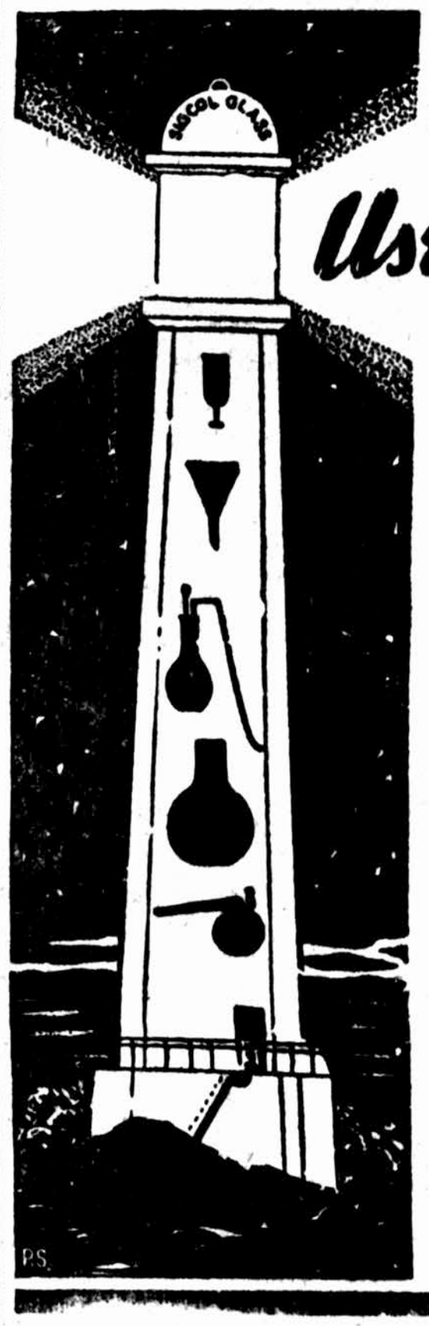
Legacy Problem: Treasurer, $84,000; office manager, $42,000; chief accountant, $14,000.

IN the middle of the stream of traffic the baby car went on strike. After fiddling about under the bonnet, the owner started cranking up, all hot and bothered

Viciously he turned the starting-handle round and round. Still nothing happened.

At last the patience of the next driver in line—a lorryman—gave out.

"Ere, guv'nor," he shouted, "why don't you buy one of those eight-day ones?"



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

AN old couple on holiday went to a music-hall. Among the "turns" was a snake-charmer who, at the conclusion of his performance, invited any person in the audience to come on to the stage and attempt the art of snake-charming.

Much to the old man's surprise, his wife got up, went on to the stage, and showed that she knew something about the business.

That night the old fellow was unusually quiet, and at last came out with: "It does seem strange, my dear, to think that, being married all these years, I should have been unaware that you could charm snakes. How was it that you never told me, Maria?"

The old woman blushed, and then said, coyly: "Why, John, you never asked me!"

* * *

THE proprietor of the country hotel looked worried, and when the policeman approached he said: "Yes, I know I'm open after hours, but it isn't my fault. I've got a man here who refuses to leave".

"Oh, you have, have you?" said the policeman. "We'll soon see about that".

He marched into the house, and going up to a shabby man sitting in a corner, deposited him outside before he could protest. Whereupon the proprietor quickly bolted and barred the doors.

"Now, then," said the policeman, surveying the offender, "who are you that you should refuse to leave licensed premises?"

The shabby man spluttered with wrath.

"Who am I, you idiot? Why, I'm the bailiff—that's who I am!"

* * *

"YOUR advertisement said that this room had a heavenly outlook," complained the new tenant.

"Well, and ain't it got a skylight?" said the landlady.

"I'll never forgive that fellow Jackson for walking out in the middle of my play."

"I don't think I should take it like that, old man. Remember he walks in his sleep."

A MAN was running along the Strand shouting at the top of his voice: "No! No! Certainly not!"

A policeman stopped him and said, "Here, you, what's the idea?"

"It's all right, officer", was the reply. "I'm a 'Yes' man on holiday".

* * *

TWO office boys were discussing business.

"Have you got a good job?" asked one.

"Yes," came the prompt reply. "I can get to the office any time I choose before nine, and leave just when I please after six"

"DID you see how pleased Mrs. Smith looked when I told her that she did look a day older than her daughter?"

"I didn't notice. I was too busy watching the expression on her daughter's face!"

* * *

"ARE you sure", wrote the snobbish parent to the headmaster, "that my boy will acquire good manners while he is with you?"

"Madame," was the reply, "your son has every chance with us. At present he has no manners at all—only customs".

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
DON'T YOU THINK IT'S BAD LUCK TO KEEP POSTPONING OUR WEDDING ?
NOT IF I POSTPONE IT LONG ENOUGH !
GLADYS PARKER
8-3

THE doctor was puzzled.

"You ought to be pretty well by now," he said. "Have you carried out my instructions?"

"Well, Doctor," said the patient, "I've done most of them, but I can't take the two-mile walk every morning that you ordered, I get too dizzy."

"What do you mean—"dizzy"?" asked the doctor.

"Well," said the patient, "I must have forgotten to tell you. I'm a lighthouse-keeper."

* * *

"JUST think," said the conceited heavy-weight boxer, "thousands of listeners will tune in to this fight to-night."

"Yes," shouted the manager, "and they'll know the result at least ten seconds before you will."

"HI, what are you doing in my apple tree?" demanded the farmer.

"Believe me or believe me not, guv'nor," replied the intruder, "but I've just fell out of a plane."

* * *

"WHEN I took Brown's mower back, he swore at me over that missing screw."

"We can't have that sort of thing, dear! You must borrow the Vicar's next time."

"Everyone says my daughter inherited my good looks."

"Really dear. So that's where they went."

THE fact that scientists are the worst offenders in the perpetration of technical jargon has been proved once more by the New Jersey (U.S.A.) inventor of a quick-drying ink for the use of newspaper presses.

To show that he has no secrets from the great reading public, this man has described his discovery as "dihydric alcohol polyester of an unsaturated dicarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of fumaric, maleic, citraconic and itaconic acids."

Could anything be plainer? It must have been a relative of his who translated "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" into—

Scintillate, scintillate, globule vivific,

How can I fathom your nature's specific?

Loftily poised in the ether capacious,

Strongly resembling a gem carbonaceous.

* * *

A JEWELLER'S assistant, an absend-minded fellow, was being married. He was presenting the bride with the ring when he hesitated.

"With this ring", prompted the minister.

"With this ring", said the bridegroom, "we give a written guarantee, reminding the customer that the price will be refunded if it is not as represented".

* * *

TWO drunks were discussing family trees.

"Yessuh, man," said Ambrose, "I can trace mah relations back to a family tree."

"Chase 'em back to a family tree?" asked Mose.

"Naw, man—trace 'em—trace 'em—get me?"

"Well, there ain't but two kinds of things dat live in trees—birds and monkeys—and yo'sho' ain't got no feathahs on you."

The Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Is Urdu the language of the Muslims?

This question is sometimes asked and even some otherwise enlightened nationalists are known to have expressed the opinion that 'Urdu is the religious language of the Muslims.'

But do you know that all the Hindu Mahasabha organs of Punjab are published in Urdu? Some of the best-known literary journals of U. P. are edited by Hindus. The two greatest novelists of the Urdu language were Ratan Nath Sarshar and Munshi Premchand.

★

Brahmin Patron Of Urdu

And do you know who is the President of the "Anjuman Tarraqqi-e-Hind (the Association for the propagation of Urdu)?

He is Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, a Brahmin of the bluest blood, Jurist, scholar, statesman and man of culture.

On another page we are publishing this week Sir Tej Bahadur's reminiscenes. With feeling and good humour he writes about his great contemporaries—lawyers and scholars, Hindus and Muslims.

More interesting than any of the persons he has described is his own personality which sums up and symbolizes all that is best in the culture that is the common heritage of Hindus and Muslims of Northern India.

Polite of tongue, elegant of gesture, dignified with a charm that comes from good breeding and good education, and having a sense of humour that has neither malice nor sarcasm in it, Sir Tej Bahadur belongs to the line of Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Doctor Ansari. A scholar of Urdu and Persian, he is deeply interested in and keeps in constant touch with the literary activities. He has made the cause of the Urdu language his own and in its service has given much time, energy and money. Recently he has started in Allahabad an association known as "ROOH-E-ADAB" (Spirit of Literature) for the propagation of Urdu and the cultural unity of Hindus and Muslims.

His friends include Hindus and Muslims of all shades of political opinion and though he has remained a steadfast Liberal nationalist, that has not impaired his friendly relations with Congressmen on the one hand and Muslim Leaguers on the other.

★

Afraid Of Water?

In his Autobiography Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recalls an interesting incident about Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru which is almost symbolic. Pandit Motilal had built a swimming pool in his house and invited his friends to make use of it. Tej Bahadur came, sat at the edge of the pool but refused to take the plunge. The man of culture was afraid even of the placid depths of the pool. No wonder he keeps away from the whirlpools and cross-currents of active politics.

Whatever his politics, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru keeps himself well-informed on all the current political and social trends. A visitor to his house would find his library stocked with the latest books on politics as well as classical literature. Daily he reads four or five newspapers representing different political opinions.

★

Tagore On Russia

".....Before leaving your country let me assure you that I am struck with admiration by all that you are doing to free those who once were in slavery to raise up those who were lowly and oppressed,.....reminding them that the source of their salvation lies in a proper education and their power to combine their human resources .....I have learnt much from you, how skilfully you evolve usefulness out of the helpfulness of the weak and ignorant. Your ideal is great."

This is what the late Rabindranath Tagore said in an interview with "Izvestia" on the conclusion of his Russian tour in 1930.

Such extracts from the poet's Russian Diary are among the excellent contents of the Soviet Number of "The Student", the organ of the All India Students' Federation, published from Jubbulpore. Other articles review every phase of Soviet life—political, economic, social and cultural. It is a valuable symposium on a subject that is of vital importance in the world to-day and the editors of "Student" deserve congratulations.

Without Comment

Recently Mr. Amery, in reply to a question, had stated in the House of Commons that "Licence for exporting to Great Britain has not been refused to any newspaper in India." In the light of this categorical statement, it is interesting to find that "The Student" has published the actual letter received from the Censors Office saying that "permission cannot be granted for the export of your paper." The same decision was upheld when a special request was made at least to lift the ban on the export of the Soviet Number.

Is any comment needed?

★

We Are Happy To Report ...

Last week the members of the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" gathered round their editor's desk for an unusual conference. Agenda: How to squeeze increased amount of news into decreased number of pages.

The meeting, paradoxically enough, was "not open to the press" and the reporters were judiciously excluded. The proceedings which were lively cannot, therefore, be divulged. But we may mention that proposals ranged from the abolition of editorials altogether to the limitation of "The Half Column" to that much space and no more! We are happy to report that no one suggested the deletion of "The Last Page." Indeed, with the introduction of the smaller type you will get more reading matter on your favourite page!

★

Gagged And Muzzled

This paper shortage business, frankly speaking, is rather an unfair and almost below-the-belt attack upon the freedom of the Press. The long-winded leader-writer, the chatty columnist, the verbose reporter, the self-complacent mofussil correspondent—henceforward they are all to be gagged and muzzled! With the price of gum and foreign journals steeply going up, even the Scissors-and-paste experts must exercise self-restraint. It is like issuing rationed bullets to an army!

★

What Lies - - - - ?

Paper! Oh, paper, how many million lies and libels, have been printed on thy white smooth face?

It is fascinating to speculate what would have been the history of the world if paper had never been invented. For one thing, "Mein Kampf" would never have come to be printed. Nor would Hitler have had to put his signature on treaties which he had every intention of repudiating and tearing up even before the ink was dry!

Imagine a world without paper—without the morning newspaper, the evening newspaper, the Sunday paper, the illustrated magazine, the shilling shocker novels, the price lists and catalogues, the tickets and stamps and coupons, etc., etc.—and you will soon find it to be a world of peace—if not exactly of plenty! It would not have been bad if the Chinese had kept its secret for another couple of thousand years.

★

They Invented Paper For Poetry And Not Politics

Yes, like most other things in the world, paper also was invented in China nearly 3,000 years ago—when Europeans lived in caves and dressed in skins!

Ts'ai Lun who invented paper was a courtier of the Chinese Emperor Ho-Ti. For five hundred years the Chinese jealously guarded his secret and it took Europe nearly a thousand years to master the art of paper manufacture.

The Chinese invented powder to use in fire-works and amuse themselves. Marco Polo carried it to Europe and the result is—guns and rifles and canon and bombs and machine-guns.

Similarly the paper which Ts'ai Lun had intended for the use of poets and philosophers was used in the West for hurling abuse at political opponents, for jingo and imperialist propaganda, for spreading the many creeds of hate and evil "isms."

But we seem to be straying from the original subject of paper shortage. Not wishing to set a bad example by wasting valuable paper on digressions and irrelevancies, let us return to the issue before the "House."

Many are the changes that are being brought in Indian newspapers. In practically every case the number of pages has reduced, in some cases, the size and format have undergone a change and many features have been either temporarily abolished or perhaps drastically reduced in length. All of which, we are sure, has caused annoyance to the readers who demand not less than 70 solid columns reading matter for their daily anna.

★

"Don't Waste Waste Paper"

But, perhaps, it would be some consolation to them to know of conditions in Britain.: There is such an acute shortage that most newspapers give not more than four pages in each edition. Magazines are skeletons of their former selves, books are printed on inferior paper. So desperate is the situation, in fact, that Supplies Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, had to appeal to Britons not to waste even waste paper, but to hand it over to the authorities again to be turned into pulp and be used for making fresh paper.

The slogan, we learn, is: "If Mr. Brown of London Town saves a dozen newspapers a week he may put a dozen small shells into the air against the Nazis."

★

Beware! Time-Bombs!

"Four Winds", writing in "Time And Tide", tells the following story which, he says he got straight from a London A.R.P. Warden':—

"During a recent raid a time-bomb fell in X.....Street. I went off to my Post to fetch the tackle for roping it in. But when I got back to X..... Street the time-bomb had vanished. A policeman informed me that another warden had removed it to Y..... Place, as all the houses there were supposed to be empty. So I carried my tackle to Y.....Place, but when I got there the bomb had gone again. I was told it had been moved to Z... Street. So went to Z... Street and there it was right enough. But there were quite a number of people still living in Z... Street and first I had to arrange to get them away. When I had finished knocking up the householders and telling them to move I took my tackle to where the bomb was and well, I suppose you have guessed the end of the story, it simply wasn't there. So Itook my tackle back to the Post. There is a limit even to a warden's devotion to time-bombs."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Jānte Hain!

Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.

(1) (a) Beatrice; (b) Laura; (c) Laila.

(2) "Ulysses" by James Joyce.

(3) Athos, Porthos, Aramis.

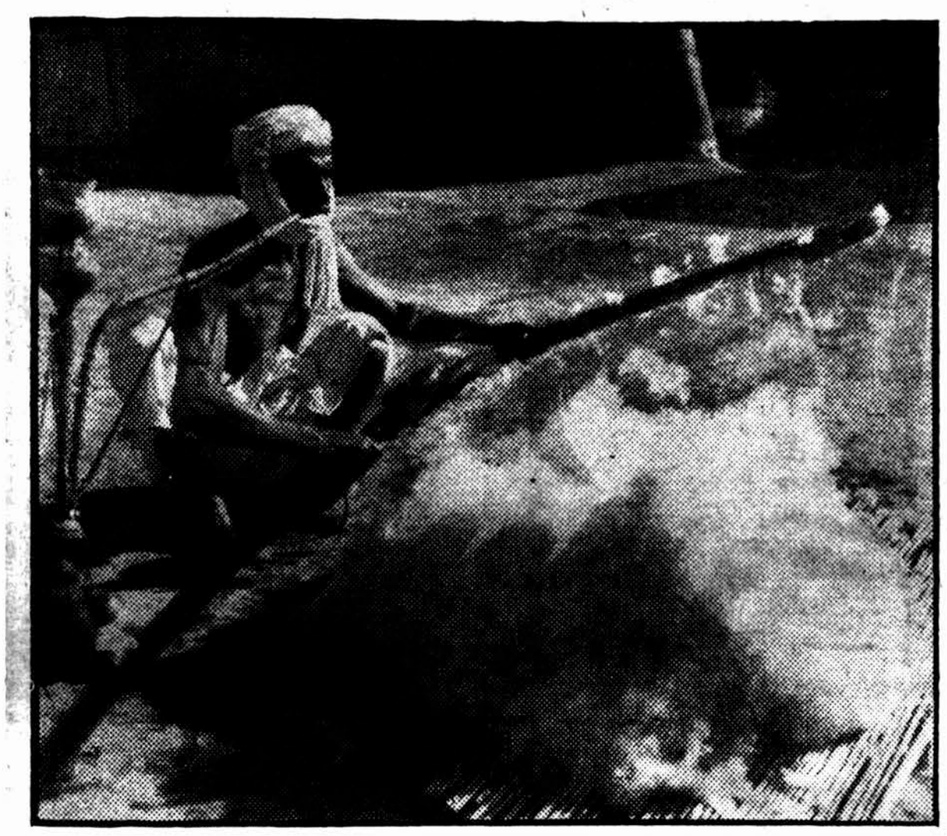
(4) Charge of the Light Brigade" by Tennyson

(5) Council.

(Each question carries 20 marks. Check up how many you scored!)

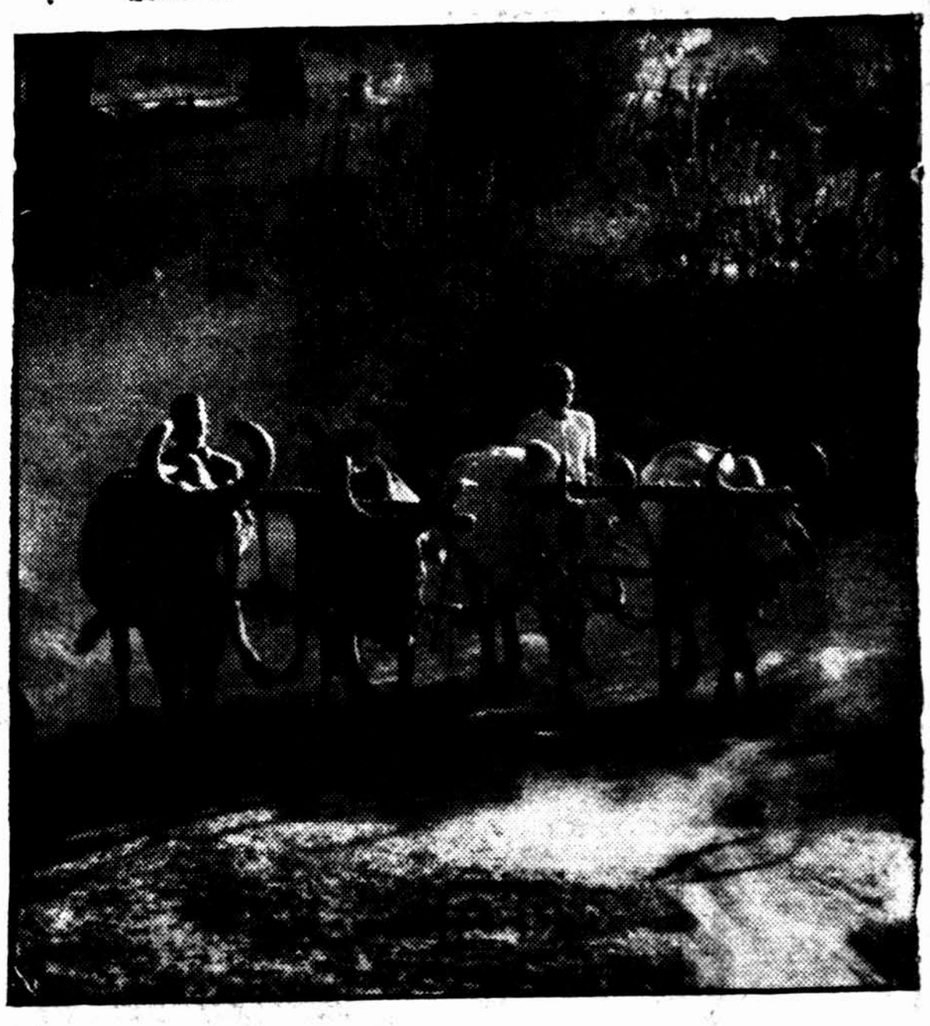
A NEW DAY DAWNS

On An Indian Village



The cotton fluffer produces a morning melody on his 'string instrument'.

—M. RAMZAN.



The ploughmen lead their teams of oxen to the fields for a day of toil.

—NAVNIT SHAH

The buffaloes raise a cloud of dust as they are led to the pastures.

—NAVNIT SHAH.

Out in the fields, men and women begin thrashing the paddy harvest.

—P. P. A.

After thrashing, the grain is collected and winnowed.....

—P. P. A.

While sturdy peasant women bring more bundles to be thrashed and winnowed.

—P. P. A.

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THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.

COSTS LESS THAN HALF ANNA PER DOSE.

RENNIES

Reach your stomach FULL strength

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